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...EW YORK—
...k Life Insurance Company of
... United States.
...mpany is EXCLUSIVELY con-
...ss of first-class healthy lives.

...ctive Feature
...Life Insurance, as opposed to
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...ENTURE, SECURED and con-
...ion of premium with a prom-
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...Ten-Year Non-forfeiture
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...AN H. McINTOSH,
...General Agent.
...HACKLEWORD,
...thern Department,
...Atlanta, Georgia.

...AN'S

Bitters.

...District Judges.

The Governor announces in over three columns of the organ, this morning, the District Judges he has appointed. They could have been announced in quarter of a column. They are appointed for four years, from the first of January, 1871, to hold office until a successor is appointed.

1st District—James M. Simms, of Chatham county, a negro.
4th District—A. G. Osgood, of Glynn county.
8th District—T. A. Swearengen, of Decatur county.
9th District—Jesse H. Griffin, of Calhoun county.
10th District—Henry Morgan, of Dougherty county.
11th District—Duncan Jordan, of Randolph county.
12th District—J. E. Blount, of Stewart county.
13th District—George W. Fish, of Macon county.
14th District—Jacob Watson, of Pulaski county.
17th District—John F. Lawson, of Burk county.
18th District—Henry Jones, of Richmond county.
19th District—William H. McWhorter, of Greene county.
20th District—Joseph B. Gonder, of Hancock county.
21st District—John F. Shine, of Twiggs county.
22d District—Henry W. Cowles, of Bibb county.
23d District—A. S. Giles, of Houston county.
24th District—C. W. Chapman, of Muscogee county.
26th District—Thomas W. Thurman, of Spalding county.
29th District—Virgil M. Barnes, of Columbia county.
30th District—Joseph McWhorter, of Oglethorpe county.
35th District—Sam Lawrence, of Cobb county.
37th District—John H. Caldwell, of Troup county.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1st District—T. R. Mills, of Chatham county.
8th District—J. J. Christie, of Miller county.
9th District—Theo. N. Winn, of Calhoun county.
10th District—Thos. R. Lyons, Dougherty county.
11th District—Jos. H. Taylor, of Randolph county.
12th District—Josiah Harrell, of Webster county.
13th District—John D. Carter, of Sumter county.
14th District—S. R. Goode, of Dooly county.
17th District—Wm. Henry Willy, of Scriven county.
18th District—Elley M. Brayton, of Richmond county.
20th District—W. G. McAdoo, of Baldwin county.
21st District—Allen L. Barge, of Wilkinson county.
22d District—Jos. E. Hunt, of Pike county.
23d District—J. A. Holtzclaw, of Houston county.
26th District—Charles R. Johnson, of Spalding county.
30th District—Hamner X. Morton, of Oglethorpe county.
35th District—W. G. Irwin, of Fulton county.
37th District—Thomas H. Whitaker, of Troup county.

We observe that the proclamation of Judge Orr now Shine's appointment is printed twice in the organ. We trust that it will not draw pay for the double insertion.

Communicated.]

The Commissioners of Water-works for the city of Atlanta met on the evening of the 16th inst., at the office of J. L. Dunning, for organization. Present, J. L. Dunning, A. Murphy, Jas. Ormond, Chas. Shearer, Hon. D. F. Hammond, V. Spalding.

On motion of Mr. Ormond, Mr. Dunning was appointed temporary Chairman, and V. Spalding, Secretary.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary for the ensuing year by ballot, which resulted in the election of A. Murphy for president, and V. Spalding for Secretary of said Board.

The President having recently received a full and detailed report from H. P. M. Birkenbine, the Engineer employed by the late City Council to investigate the quality of the water and capacity of supply in South river, read the same.

Without taking any action, the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the President, to meet at Mayor Hammond's office, which was kindly tendered for temporary use of said Board by his Honor the Mayor.

...ted Cordial

...Age!

...Bitters strengthens
...Bitters strengthens
...Bitters cures Kidney
...Bitters cures Female
...n Bitters, an old Ger-
...Bitters, the most de-
...Bitters cures "nerve
...Bitters cures Liver
...Bitters gives tone to
...Bitters strikes at the
...Bitters gives energy.
...Bitters cures Nerv-
...Bitters purifies the
...Bitters, the best
...Bitters regulates the
...Bitters excites the
...Bitters, best Physi-
...n Bitters will give
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...Bitters, $1,000 for a
...Bitters, the favorite
...an Bitters prevents
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...LE, VA., May, 1870.
...have examined and
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...ble tonic and ap-
...NDEXTER, M. D.

...TAYLOR & CO., and
...CO.,
...ORGIA,
...Agents
...MAN BITTERS.

...RAFUGE,
...ver Expeller.
...E CHILLS.
...November 10, 1869.
...f dozen bottles of
...refuge. The bearer
...ailed and favor
...M. F. ROBERT.
...WING:
...e's Office,
...ember 8, 1869.
...Prof. H. H. Kay-
...in case of ague
...fter three applica-
...CLINE, Mayor.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.! ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871. VOLUME III---NUMBER 180

Evening Edition.

Atlanta, Ga., January 17, 1871.

☞ General Cassius M. Clay, the boldest and most persistent adversary of slavery when it existed in Kentucky, considers his work achieved, and now formally enrols himself with the Democracy of his State, in defense of civil liberty.

☞ For interesting reading matter, see fourth page.

Governor will Commission County Officers Elected.

We called attention yesterday to what we thought was Governor Bullock's organ's wrong construction of his proclamation in regard to commissioning county officers. We thought that the Governor meant to refuse to commission minority candidates, who claimed that their elected opponents were disqualified under the 14th Amendment. He said the courts must decide the question of eligibility. It was not a question for the Executive Department to look into. He could only commission the elected men, and leave the minority candidates to shove them out and get their place by application to the courts, on proof their eligibility.

This was proper and commendable in Governor Bullock. We were much surprised, therefore, and so must Governor Bullock have been, to find that the organ interpreted him as saying the very thing he did not say or mean, and accompanying this wrong interpretation with a deprecatory howl at the Democracy. The organ might well anticipate condemnation of a measure so illegal as it thought the Governor was perpetrating, and seek in advance to ascribe such disapproval to Democratic partisanism to break its force.

It turns out that we were right and the organ was wrong in construeing Governor Bullocks measure. This mornings issue of the organ contains an explanation of the proclamation such as we gave. Governor Bullock will commission elected candidates without regard to charges of ineligibility, that not he, but the Courts, must decide, and minority contestants must seek the courts to get the office to which they say the men elected are ineligible.

The thing is a fine illustration of partisan journalism. We must however, do the editor of the organ the justice to say that he repudiates the article of yesterday, and says it was admitted in his absence.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

JANUARY TERM, 1871.

Colonel John A. Wimpey, of Dahlonega, Georgia, was admitted to the bar.

The Court announced that it would fix no rule, at present, other than the statute: that when a showing is made for calling a case out of its order, with reasonable notice to the opposite side, the Court will fix a day for its hearing.

Upon motion of General Phil Cook, the case of C. A. Felton, vs. Hill and wife from Macon county, which failed to reach this office before the return day was out, was entered upon the Southwestern circuit. It had been delayed in the Express office.

Colonel Fielder moved to enter the case of Reuben J. Allen et al vs. Enoch G. Brown et al, from Randolph, upon the Pataula Circuit. But he could not show that it was sent by the Clerk below in time to have reached this Court by return day, nor would state that he expected to prove that it was so sent. The Court therefore ordered that it must go over to the next term.

No. 1, Blue Ridge Circuit, was taken up. It is Wm. A. Smith and James W. Looper, Executors, vs. W. L. Byers et al, bill for relief etc from Dawson. W. L. Smith, J. N. Dorsey and Weir Boyd for plaintiff in error. H. P. Bell, Geo. D. Rice and S. C. Johnson for defendant. Pending the opening argument the Court adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

Politics in the Fifth District—Something for Governor Bullock to Read.

Editor Constitution: Governor Bullock complains of us in this Congressional District, and his wrath explodes on Messrs. Tombs and L. Stephens. That he and his party expected to carry this district we all very well know, *now* that they did not.

The Governor does not give the true solution of his defeat. It is not claimed that any Ku-Klux appeared, that any one was killed or maimed, or that any one was prevented from voting. We will know that the election was quiet and peaceful. The only outrage reported, is one in Greene county, where a Democratic ticket was snatched from the hands of a colored man by a Radical negro, which the *wrong* was rectified by an officer of the United States, who was present and saw it. I think I can give a very satisfactory explanation of the result. It is a true one—well known—and one which will command the ear of Governor himself. If he knew of the conduct of the canvassers, he could not reasonably expect a different result. What I have to say occurred in one county, and is true of the same thing elsewhere. Mr. Bryant canvassed with Mr. Fannin for Congress.

The Governor knows that Bryant is as hostile to him and his administration as any Democrat can be. In his speeches in the presence of Fannin, he spared no pains to expose Governor Bullock, and the corruptions and extravagance of his administration. On one occasion, he said to a large gathering of colored people that he had helped to elect Bullock and was sorry for it; that he was a failure.

Now, even the colored people knew that Bryant, two years ago, advised them to vote for Bullock, and how this change could occur, they couldn't see.

Hence it was a common talk among them at the plantations, that something must be wrong, either in Bryant or Governor Bullock, and large numbers of them staid away from the polls and refused to vote. In no case did Fannin attempt to controvert what was said by Bryant. Bryant's speeches all over the district were of like character. Now, was this not well calculated to confuse the minds of the negroes, who are the only Radicals in this district?

With these avowals on the part of Bryant, who was canvassing, could we and well say to the colored people, that according to their showing, the Radicals had administered the affairs of the State badly, and that a fair experiment had been made and had failed. If Bullock and his party had done so badly as Bryant admits, and no one denied, were they any longer to be trusted?

These are the facts connected with the canvassers. Large numbers of colored people staid away from the polls, and large numbers voted with us. The argument made by Bryant's admissions, told powerfully in the election.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

THE STATE ROAD LEASE.

What the Papers say About It.

[ILLCOW ON BLODGETT.

Foster Blodgett, lately the Superintendent of the State Road, was unable to make the Road pay an average of five thousand dollars per month during his administration, and he declared that the lowest figure now, and should be sorry if there was one more unfaithful corruption as the Radical party is, but we should be fearful of its integrity if it had the management of the State Road.

Our Georgia friends must blame us if we look at the matter purely in the light of our own interests. Up here in Chattanooga, we are for Chattanooga, against the world. We get very few favors from outsiders, and the only way we keep a going is to look to our own interest. Experience has taught us that nobody else attended to them half so well as we do ourselves. Anything and any man that helps Chattanooga we support with all our power, and never ask whether he is sound, politically, or not. We have had all the politics in this city that we want. What we are after now is business and money. When we get a little better off, financially, we may have time to discuss the politics of our benefactors, before we let them go to work, but just now we haven't the time. [*Chattanooga Times.*

TAKES THE BROWN COMPANY PHILOSOPHICALLY.

It is to this single point that we have confined the expression of the opinion that there is, as yet, no evidence at all of collusion or fraud or violation of the law by the parties making this contract. Sharper eyes may see more than we do. When this project was up in the Legislature, we foresaw and predicted the identical trouble which is now arising about this lease. *No lease* will be satisfactory. A thousand interests, jealousies and suspicions will arise, to object to, and attack any lease which can possibly be made. Any lease will be "a ring," and any ring will be charged with fraud and fraudulent purposes. The ambition to get possession of and wield five millions of State capital, at about legal interest, will always stir up sharp competition, and violent conflict between interests in agitation and disturbance, and probably cost the State a considerable portion of the income from the lease in legislative combats and squabbles over it. Consequently, we look for no peace or satisfaction out of the lease system. A hundred questions and controversies will arise out of it, before its expiration or annulment, to vex the people.

Lastly, as to the general sufficiency of the bid of $35,000 per month, or three hundred thousand per annum—this much ought to be said. The Road had cost up to 1868 $3,680,000, and was inventoried by proposed bidders in a sale at $4,850,000, including rolling stock and all property. The terms of the lease allow an interest of about 6½ per cent. on this valuation. Railway dividends generally run at about 8 per cent. in Georgia, but they are subject to all contingencies of trade, accident, fire and flood. If these payments are made into the State Treasury monthly they will be equal to over six and a half per cent. While, therefore, we do not consider that the lease works perhaps quite sufficient results, it is not by any means a bad operation; and at all events, is far better than the investment of five hundred thonand dollars more, and positive loss upon the whole capital, which the continued operation of the Road by the State would undoubtedly entail.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WHAT GEN. LEE THOUGHT OF THE SOUTH'S PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS.—In a recent lecture at New Orleans, General Pendleton, of Lexington, Va., said:

A few hours before the closing scene at Appomattox Court-house, General Lee sent for General Pendleton to have a private conference on the desperate condition of affairs. In that conference General Lee stated that "from the first—talking into consideration the limited means at our command, and the unlimited resources of the power that opposes us—I have never believed we could succeed, unless under Providence some foreign power should lend us assistance. I know it was to the interest of foreign powers to do so. I believed it was their duty. While realizing fully the tremendous odds against us, and all the difficulties against which we would have to contend, I felt there were great principles to be maintained, a holy cause to be defended and determined upon my course."

THE SAN DOMINGO JOB—*The President and his Friends Admits Its Defeat.*—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, sends the following to that paper:

General Banks says that the President, Senator Morton, General Butler and himself, have abandoned all hopes of getting through Congress the joint resolution to purchase San Domingo. The President is fully convinced that he made a serious mistake in urging this plan upon Congress in his annual message. Although satisfied that the annexation scheme is dead, the President is unable to leave Secretor Morton's resolution, to send commissioners to San Domingo, adopted by the House.

☞ Tenny-son has received what appears to be a large sum for one or two of his smaller pieces. But how very great his price is, really quite trifling in amount, when compared to the sum paid a poet of Venice, in the days of its glory and magnificence. In the fifteenth century—near the middle—Jacopo Sannazaro received 852 ducats of gold, for only six lines in praise of the splendid and unique city that seemed to rise out of the waves of the Adriatic. As these lines give a good idea of the splendor and dignity of Venice in its palmy days, I quote them as translated by Dr. Thomas Gulliver, of Edinburgh:

"Neptune saw Venice on the Adriatic
Firm as a rock, and bid the ocean be quiet:
Thinks'st thou, O Jove," said he, "Rome's empire yet?
Or that proud city, where the Tarpeian hill
Grant Tiber best, vies both, and you will see
Rise from the old those gems of new conditions by

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE" SCHEME.—The San Francisco Bulletin reports a great decrease of Chinese immigration, and says that for some time past the departures of these people have been more than the arrivals. The surplus going to the great addition to Chinatown, is almost exhausted; the completion of the Pacific Railroad returned about 5,000 to a depressed labor market, and women and children are being employed in factories to the exclusion of the Chinese. In short, an extraordinary and exceptional demand for labor having ceased, the Chinamenace being rapidly crowded out of the way by the whites.

☞ Tiers is a delicious little story afloat about the Princess Louise. It is that she fell madly in love with her brother Alfred's tutor, a clergyman's son; and when he was dismissed, she threatened to join one of the Bible-reading societies. Upon which the wouldn't listen to that sort of nonsense, and forthwith determined to have her married. Lorn happened to be around about that time, and the old lady thought he would serve for the afflicted child. The young fellow was glad to accept. And that, as the story goes, is all the love there is in the much-talked of "royal love match."

A HARD FELL OF THUMPS.—It is related by an eyewitness and very pious lady in New Orleans, that on two days to Sabbath school one bright, sunshiny morning, assembling she saw a boy's cap out of whose crown a dog's face, seated in a door-way playing cards; one of them was a Sunday school scholar of the lady. She stopped and insisted that they should accompany her to church. After some persuasion the three eldest consented; but the youngest, a lad of some six years, persistently refused. "Why won't you come, my boy?" said the lady. "It is very wrong of you to refuse." "But I don't want to go." "Why, what is the reason?" The impatience of the little fellow waxed desperate, and in an indignant voice he exclaimed, his hand full of cards: "Would you go to Sunday school with a hand full of trumps like that?"

☞ The Berliner Boersen Courier writes that a sort of insanity is very prevalent in the hospitals around Versailles. It is caused by the positions the extreme outposts of the German army have to occupy around Paris. Lying flat on their belly, concealed behind some log or stone, the men have to be perfectly still; keeping their head motionless, and gaze steadfastly at the hostile lines. This exceedingly wearisome position, in a good many cases, produced insanity.

COMMON COUGH.—At this season of the year coughs are frequent and troublesome. The following simple prescription we have found to work admirably in removing fits of cough: Take of new rum, New Orleans molasses and cider equal parts of each. Dose—a tablespoonful four or five times a day or when the cough is troublesome. If very severe, from one to two drachms of laudanum may be added to a half pint of the mixture.

GRANT GETS JOCOSE.—Hon. Andrew White, member of the Dominican Commission, had a pleasant interview with the President, who said to Mr. White he was earnestly anxious to have everything probed to the bottom. He remarked further, with a broad smile, that he wanted all villainy exposed if they could find any, and special search made for those lots on Samana Bay said to be marked Grant, Babcock & Co.

☞ It is well known that the late Mr. Covode became estranged from General Grant some time before his death. He said to a prominent business man in this city, a few weeks ago that there was no place for Grant's head could sought to drive a peg to hang a proposition on." And in the same conversation he remarked that, "if the Democrats nominated Hendricks in 1872, they would have no trouble in electing him."

MR. HILL.—His friends will be glad to have this assurance, and as he lately said he could not be a Radical, and never was a Democrat, they will also be glad to know what party, if any, he is inclined to. In the language of a friend, who was never a political admirer of Mr. Hill, "they are anxious to know what other party there is for him to break down, by espousing it."

☞ General Grant, it is understood, will shortly send such information to Congress touching the late Southern elections as will change the amnesty bill pending into another reconstruction bill. The reconstruction, however, must needed is, we fear, a reconstruction among the Republican managers down South. [*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ During the late intense cold, the wires of the Western Union Telegraph line, between Bangor and Lewiston, were broken in nearly fifty places. The wires were put up during the hot weather, last summer, and, contracting with the cold, snapped like threads.

☞ Mrs. General Sherman, Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Jacob D. Cox, and other distinguished ladies, are arranging a petition to be presented to Congress, protesting against woman suffrage.

☞ Insults are like counterfeit money—we can't hinder them being offered, but we

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The agent of the Associated Press is authorized and requested by Col. Robb, collector of customs in Savannah, to state in connection with certain publications copied from a Washington dispatch to a Northern paper, that he has not had an interview with the President, and has not visited the Executive Mansion in company with Col. Kryzakinowski, and has made no allusion to any one about outrages in Savannah. The election of Col. Robb is reported as almost monotonously quiet and peaceful.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate had a meeting on the Georgia Senatorial question. The result has not transpired.

The House passed a bill providing that cargoes in port on the 31st of December shall pay duties under the old tariff law.

The Senate is doing nothing.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, January 17.—Twenty-four inches of snow has fallen during the last forty-eight hours. The railroads are not much obstructed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Saul Wolfington's cotton mills burned to day.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 17.—A dispatch from Bordeaux, says the enemy was driven from Gien.

Chanzey announces the appearance of the enemy before his positions on Sunday, and that a fight occurred with the vanguard.

Chanzey has issued an order to the army, explaining the cause of the recent disaster, and calling on them to display all their soldierly qualities in the effort for its reparation. He attributes the abandonment of Lemans by the army, to an inexplicable panic among some of the troops, and the loss of important position, which compromised the safety of the army. A supreme effort on the part of the army, may yet save the country.

The Pall Mall Gazette has Paris dispatches to Saturday. The bombardment continues.

The French accuse the Prussians of using petroleum shells.

Trochu, in an order to-day, renews his laudations of the troops for their bravery and steadiness.

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX, January 16.—The Germans attacked Chanzey yesterday. The army resisted well except in the center.

Bourbaki continues his attack upon Belle fort. He was fighting yesterday, and occupied Montbeliard. The battle was resumed to-day.

☞ Woman, says the Hartford Courant, has her refuge in strong epithets and round phrases, which answer all the purposes of profanity in conversation—that is, to give emphasis to sentiment or speech. "Oh, my stars," "good gracious," "gracious me," "goodness" (words beginning in "g" seem to be favorites), "sakes alive," "laws,"—these are examples of a wide range of light swearing artillery.

☞ "Come, girls," said a jolly old aunt, "about this engine. We are always hearing of 'making out' engines. Let me hear you put in lazy two, and you four shall put in twenty each. Then we shall all be under thirty!" The girls nearly kissed her old head off for her audacity.

Atlanta Price-Current.

CORRECTED DAILY.
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, Jan. 17, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Business active and demand moderate. Flour and meals are stiffening and corn firm.

COTTON—Market dull at 13½ for middlings, 12¾ for low middlings, and 12¾ for good ordinary.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 09; selling at 1 11. Silver buying at 98; selling 1 05. Exchange on New York buying at par; selling at 1 premium.

BONDS—Atlanta bonds, 7 per cent., 70@75. Ga. 8 per cent. bonds, State of Georgia bonds, 6 per cent., 78@80; do. 7 per cent., 90@92; do. 7 per cent., gold, 96@1 00. State of Tennessee bonds, old, 59@60; do. new 54@56. State of Alabama, 5 int. 65@70; do. 8 int. 98@1 02. State of South Carolina, 6 int. 68@70, new; do. 6 int. old, 78@80. Georgia Railroad stock 95@1 00; do. bonds 95@100. Macon and Western Railroad stock 1 05@1 10. Atlanta and La-Grange Railroad bonds 90@95; do. stock, 60@70.

HIDES—On foot, 7@7½.—Dressed, 9@10 cents.

BROOM—Atlanta made, "Robson Brand," 2 50@3 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—Sperm, 1 00. Wax, 1 00. Rice, 9c. Tallow, Soap, Jute, Candles, adamantine, 14@15. Tallow Candles, Sugars, A 15c; Extra C, 14½; Yellow C, 14½; Brown 12@14. Rio Coffee 20@23½; Java 25@28. Beeswax, 28. Virginia salt 2 25. N. O. Syrup, 1 25@1 50. Molasses, barrels, 38c. Pepper 37½. Rice Flour, 20c. Starch 9c. Extra State Cheese, 12½; 2d, 10½. Golden butter 40@50. Tennessee, 22@28.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs, 30cts. chickens, 30@35; sweet potatoes, 1 25 per bushel; Irish potatoes 4 50@5 50 per bbl. Dressed turkeys 19; fowls 13.

FACTORY GOODS—Brown shirting, 7 8, 10; 4 shirtings, 5-4, 8 4-4, 12; bleached shirting, 3-4, 7@8; bleached shirting, 7-8, 11@14; brown drills, 12½; bleached drills, 15½; stripes, 11½; checks, 15; Montour osnaburgs, 16; Troup, 15; ticks, 1 20.

DRY GOODS—Atlanta 11; Sprague 11; Pacific 11; Augusta 11; Wamsutta 8; Amoskeag 10; Tickling—Pittsfield 10; Croton 12; Albany 12; Easton B 15; Amoskeag D 22; Hamilton 28, Conestoga 4-4 30; Amoskeag A. C. A. 35.

TOBACCO MARKET.—Common sound 37½@60; medium sound 65@75; fine sound 80@90; extra fine 1 00@1 35.

LIQUOR MARKET.—Whisky—rectified 1 00@1 25 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25@5 00; Rye Jessen County 2 00@3 00; Corn or Brandy 1 50@3 00; St. Croix Rum 4 00@6 00; Jamaca Rum 4 00@6 00; Holland Gin 1 50@6 00; Scotch $ $@$ 00. Domestic Porter 3 00; French Brandy 4 00@5 00.

HARDWARE—Swedes iron, 8@; horse shoe, 7@8; round and square, 5@10; City Mills bar, 5@6; Pittsburg bar, 5@6; nail rod, 10@12; band, 7@8. Nails, 4s to 60s, 5 50; 3s, common, 6 50; 3s, fine, 8 50. Plow steel, 11; cast, 27@28; German, 18@20.

DRUGS AND DYES—Bicarb soda, 7@7½ per lb. Blue vitriol 14. Copperas, 4@4½. Epsom salts, 6@8. Madder, 22@25. Opium 16 00@18 00 per pound. Alum, 5@10. Borax, 25. Brimstone, 7@8. Camphor, 1 20@1 40. Indigo, 1 20@1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12@20 per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 5 00@6 50; pints, 3 00@3 50; per gallon, 3 00@3 75. Sweet oil per dozen, 1 50@6 00; per gallon, 1 40@1 60.

POWDER AND SHOT—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; ¼ kegs $4 00; ⅛ kegs $2 25. Blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, 2 75; buck, 3 00.

OILS AND PAINTS—Linseed oil, raw, per gal., 1 30@1 35; do, boiled, 1 35@1 40; sperm, 2 50@3 00; whale, 1 50@2 00; Lard, 1 40@2 00; Pure Winter, 1 65@2 00; Tanners, 1 00@1 25; Kerosene, 40@45c. Potter, 35. Copal Varnish, 2 75@4 00; Japan, 2 00@2 25; Coach, 4 00@5 00. White lead, per lb., 9@14; do., pure, 15.

GRAIN—New shelled in sacks 87@90; new in car 85. Wheat—red 1 33; prime white 1 40. Oats 65@70. Rye 1 00, in little demand. Barly 1 fall 1 10.

LEATHER AND HIDES—White oak sole 40@50; Hemlock, good, 30@35; damaged 25@29; French calf skins 30 00@60 00 per dozen; American calf skins 23 00@35 00. Harness leather 38@45c; upper leather 60@65c; sheep skins (sheep) 4 50@9 00 per dozen. Green hides 6c; dry salted 14@16c; dry flint 16@17c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Cherokee lime 50c per bushel. Chewacla 60c. Hydraulic cement 4 00 per barrel; James River 4 50@5 00 per barrel. Plaster of Paris 6 00 per barrel.

HAY—Timothy $3 00@$3 00; Clover 20 00@25 00 per ton. Shucks, 1 65 per 100.

P. FERTILIZERS—Soluble Pacific 65 00; Compound Acid Phosphate 45 00. Ruths challenge Soluble Phosphate $@$.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Flour 5@10c. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn scarce and very firm. Pork firm; mess 23 00@23 25. Lard steady; steam 12¾@12¾. Cotton dull and heavy; middling uplands 16½; Orleans 15¾. sales 2,500 bales. Turpentine steady at 46@46. Rosin steady at 2 30 for strained. Freights steady. Stocks strong. Governments steady. State bonds quiet. New South Carolinas weak and active. Gold steady at 10¾@10¾. Money strong—7 in gold. Exchange—long 9¼; short 10.

LIVERPOOL, P. M., January 17.—The Manchester spinners are under such heavy contracts as to discourage new engagements. Cotton easier but not lower; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; cotton loading on steamer at Savannah sold at 7¾d. for middling uplands.

Agents for the Constitution.

COL. T. M. ACTON, General Traveling Agent.

The following gentlemen are regularly authorized, as local agents, to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE CONSTITUTION, at the following places:

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W. R. SULLIVAN, Senoi, Coweta county, Ga.
J. H. BOSS, Lithonia, DeKalb county, Ga.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

Leaves Atlanta	7.00 o'clock,	A M
Leaves Atlanta	5.40 "	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	8.00 "	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.30 "	P M

Macon and Western Railroad.

Leaves Atlanta	8.00 o'clock,	A M
Leaves Atlanta	7.15 "	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	4.00 "	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	3.00 "	P M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15 o'clock,	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.30 "	P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15 o'clock,	A M
Leaves Atlanta	6.45 "	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.30 "	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	3.17 "	P M

Carnesville Accommodation.

Leaves Atlanta	5.30 o'clock,	P M
Leaves Carnesville	6.00 "	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	9.15 "	A M

St. Louis, Memph s, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15	A M
Arrives at Chattanooga		P M
Arrives at Nashville	3.45	P M
Arrives at Nashville	9.50	A M
Arrives at Memphis	5.45	P M
Arrives at Union City	11.30	A M
Arrives at Cairo	10.40	P M
Arrives at St. Louis	11.15	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.05	P M
Arrives at Chattanooga	11.30	A M
Arrives at Nashville	11.30	A M
Arrives at Memphis	4.30	P M
Arrives at Union City	10.40	A M
Arrives at St. Louis	7.45	A M

Atlanta and Dahlonega Stage.

LEAVES Atlanta every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Passengers wishing to travel this route can secure tickets at Pemberton, Taylor & Co.'s Drug Store, near The Kimball House.

BEST SAWED SHINGLES & LATHS.

—ALSO ALL—

VARIETIES OF DRY AND

FRAMING LUMBER,

CAN BE HAD AT

LANDSBERG'S

LUMBER YARD,

OPPOSITE GEORGIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

oct13—3m

HOGANSVILLE

Male and Female Institute.

FACULTY:

GEORGE C. LOONEY, President and Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science.
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C. KEY, A. M., Secretary and Professor of Latin and Greek.
C. A. P. VASQUE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages, Penmanship, Drawing, &c.
Professor HENRY SCHOELLER, Principal of Musical department.

The above named branches taught thoroughly and practically by C. C. Looney, C. A. Key and Mrs. Crawley.

Young ladies and gentlemen, will be educated physically, intellectually and morally.

No institution in the South shall surpass it in discipline, in comprehensive course of study, in the rare experience and self-abnegation of its teachers, or in their willingness to labor for the advancement of their pupils.

One hundred and twenty dollars will cover the expenses for board and Tuition for the Spring Term, which commences on the 16th of January, 1871, and continues twenty five weeks.

Music on Piano, Guitar, Violin, Harp, Organ, etc., on the usual terms. Each pupil will read $30 per week at leisure hour weeks.

Tuition fees must be paid in advance for the term.

For further particulars address

GEORGE C. LOONEY,
dec24-tf Griffin Ga.

Attention Claimants Against the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

THE Board of Commissioners to audit claims against the Western and Atlantic Railroad have met and organized, and ordered the publication of the following:

ORDERED, That the Clerk publish notice that the Board is organized and ready to investigate claims against the Western and Atlantic Railroad, that parties be required to file their claims with the Clerk, verified by affidavit, or affidavits, showing the justice thereof, and that the same will be heard and acted upon.

In disputed cases the Board will make such order in regard to testimony as it may deem proper in such cases. The Board will not hear ex parte testimony, except in cases where previously cross examined in open court.

The Board, in conducting its business, will be governed by and conform to the laws of Arbitration as now of force in this State.

The Board will meet on the 8th and 9th instant at the office of Hilyer & Rice. It will reassemble at the Western and Atlantic Railroad Depot on Thursday, the 12th instant.

A. B. CULPERSON,
Clerk Committee.
jan8-tf

C. J. FELL & BRO.

ESTABLISHED 1766.

120 So. Front st., Philadelphia, 60 So. Calvert st., Baltimore, and cor. Michigan Avenue and 8. Water st. Chicago.

BELIEVING the first-class trade of this country will generally support the manufacture of high grades of spices than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall keep constantly in stock, selections from the choicest goods in the market to be found in any foreign market, which, when ground, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE.

nov22 deodlm

SOUTHERN

Masonic Female College,

COVINGTON, GA.

THE SPRING TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN

MONDAY NEXT.

With a well selected corps of Teachers.

Tuition—Collegiate Department	$30 00
" Music "	28 00
" Preparatory "	14 00
Use of Instruments (in good order)	4 50

Elective Studies moderate charge.
Board in good families from $18 00 to $22 50 per month.
For circulars address
REV. J. N. BRADSHAW, President.
jan14-dlw

ATLANTA FLOURING MILLS.

ZACHRY & CO. are prepared to supply their old customers with

ALL GRADES OF FLOUR,

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Colquitt & Baggs,

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Commission Merchants,

BAY STREET,

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A FIRST-CLASS TINNER, to work at Fort Valley, Georgia, steady employment, and good wages paid. Address
J. F. HADDOX,
oct28-dtf Fort Valley, Ga.

Wide Awake! Wide Awake!

TO THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA.

WE are now prepared to make BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions to order. If you want Patent Leather, Cork-soles, Box-toed, Water-proof, Light, stitch or Pumps of the finest French Calf Skin

The Daily Constitution.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

I. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

Atlanta, Georgia, January 18, 1871.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers in arrears will please settle up their indebtedness to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION at once. The first of the new year is a good time to settle up, and pay subscriptions to another new year. A word to the wise is sufficient.

☞ Mobile has been entertaining an excursion of Missouri and Kansas journalists.

☞ We return our thanks to the Macon and Brunswick Railroad for favors for 1871 just received.

☞ The Northern demand for tar is light. New York has a stock of 30,000 barrels on hand—a fair stock.

☞ A strong effort is being made to induce the country people in New York and the Eastern states to sell out and move South.

☞ Dr. Hudson, the Alabama Superintendent of Education, is unearthing Radical frauds by the bushel.

☞ New Jersey and Delaware are having a drouth that is putting people to their trumps to get water for living purposes.

☞ In Albany, New York, the local taxes must be killing. Two stores renting for $3,600 are taxed $1,432 80, or nearly over a third.

☞ Grant sent for Fred Douglass, the notorious darkey, the other day, and requested him to go to San Domingo with the Commission to report. Douglass declined but sends his son.

☞ Some idea may be formed of the results of the water famine threatening Boston when twenty thousand people will be thrown out of employment by the stopping of the factories, etc.

☞ A "subscriber" in Athens wants us to publish the article of "Wilkes" to which Judge King replied? We would do so, but have not a copy of Wilkes' article, and did not preserve the Augusta Chronicle, in which it was published.

PERSONAL.—We had calls yesterday from Mr. A. C. Bradshaw, of Shelbyville, Tennessee, an old Southern soldier, who proposes to go into business here; and from Mr. C. M Ransom, Manager of Agencies for the Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Company.

☞ Some time back the Governor's organ had two communications about the election in Burke county, signed by Jessie Wimberly and "R. H. K."

The Waynesboro Expositor says R. H. K. is R. H. Kirk, and the articles are infamous slanders.

Trade with South America.

The war reduced the trade of this country with Brazil and other South American Countries one half. It has been fully restored since. For their rosewood, coffee, sugar etc., we give them oil, flour, hardware and other American products.

Commercial Failures.

In 1868 the failures in this country numbered 2,600, and the amount involved was $53,000,000. In 1869, the number was 2,800, the amount, $75,000,000. In 1870 the estimate has not been made, but it is believed the number will reach 1,500, and the amount $30,000,000.

The year 1871 has begun with a rush. Commercial houses are tumbling with a crash. Trade is low, and getting worse at the North. The year, therefore, begins there gloomily.

France.

The reverse met with by the French army of the Loire has put all the newspapers to prophesying like a set of professional fortune tellers. If France don't collapse like a punctured balloon after this defeat, it won't be for want of newspaper prediction. According to current prophecy, she is a "gone sucker," and lies in the grasp of Prussia like a vote in Cuffee's black fist.

The French cause deserves to go up if such a reverse as this can settle her hash. The tide is going against the Frenchmen, but with pluck and bottom it is simply one of the reversible alternations of war's fortune. To-morrow may change the luck.

Thad. Stevens.

There seems to be squabbling over Thad Stevens' property. His executors wont file any inventory of his effects. People have been eager to know what his assets were. His connection with land grants and monopolies in Congress was notorious, and it is boldly surmised that his effects wont bear talking about for his reputation.

His private life was flagrantly immoral and criminal. While he was glorified by Radicalism as a saint.

The colored woman that filled the role of his "house keeper," demanded pay for twenty-five year's service. She has had to battle for the compensation.

The tale of that estate is an ugly one.

The Woman Question.

There is another side to the woman-suffrage question. This week, petitions signed by over three thousand women, and including some of the most noted in the land, have been submitted to the House Judiciary Committee, protesting against female suffrage. To-day, however, the female suffragists came to grief at the session of the House Judiciary Committee. Judge Loughridge, of Iowa, made a lengthy report on the memorial of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, accompanied by a resolution declaring that women have the right of suffrage under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, but it was voted down by the committee, General Butler and Mr. Loughridge being the only two who voted in its favor. Afterwards the female delegates were button-holing members and boring them to take different action in the House.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World, Jan. 14.*

The Georgia Senatorship.

Messrs. Hill, Miller, and Farrow were before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day to fight the question of title to seats in the Senate from Georgia. Mr. Farrow, Radical, read part of a printed argument in support of his claim, and filed the remainder. Mr. Miller, conservative, also filed an argument. Mr. Hill has already argued his claim. By common consent it was agreed that argument should end here. Mr. Farrow was closely questioned by Conkling and Carpenter, and pretty well shown up. Conkling asked him if there was a quorum of eligible members, and whether it made any difference if there were one or six ineligible members, to which he replied in the negative; and finally Farrow took the position that the presence of a single ineligible member made the Legislature an illegal body. The committee agreed to notify of a future meeting, but will probably soon make their report. It is believed that only Stewart and Rice will be in favor of Farrow and Whitely, while Trumbull, Conkling, Carpenter, Thurman and Edmundson will report in favor of Hill and Miller. Such a report would probably secure the adherence of Hill and Miller, but it is not entirely certain. Hill is an administration man. Miller goes out on the 4th of March, and the seat will be vacant. The next spring, Bullock will not call the Legislature together. Attorney General Akerman says Hill and Miller are entitled to their seats. It appears that two of the conservative candidates for the Georgia Senate were counted out in order to prevent a two-thirds majority, which is needed to impeach Bullock. These frauds are now admitted, and will be corrected when the Legislature meets next November. [*Washington Cor. Pittsburg paper, 13th.*

Fisk.

Fisk still gets into trouble, and glories in it. To be dubbed a scamp is positive felicity. To be lampooned and vilified is a glory. Call him anything, so that he be not termed a fool and Fisk rejoices at the expansion it gives to his notoriety. But Fisk has been badly hurt at last. Somebody accused him of weeping. This evoked the following pathetic postcript in a letter to the New York World. Spanking once made him weep, but those halcyon days he says are gone forever.

New York, January 13.

P. S. I only wish where your article states that I burst into tears that you gave the truth. Years ago, before the world battled me so fearfully, I have a vague recollection that emotions could be aroused which would call forth tears, but that is many years ago, far back, before energy had taken such complete hold of us all, and before ambition swayed the minds of men as it now does. But the memory of those days is lasting, and I can recall that when night came a mother's hand was laid upon my head, and I was taught to repeat a simple prayer, and then I heard the words: "My son, I must put you in your little bed." J. F., Jr.

Grant's Ku-Klux Message.

For some time we have been promised a message from Grant to Congress, on the bad condition of the South. A raw-head and bloody bones affair has been looked for. Senator Morton's resolution calling for this resolution was a partisan trick.

At the close of the Executive session on the 13th, the Vice-president laid before the Senate the following message, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, 1870, requesting to be furnished with information relative to the organization of disloyal persons in North Carolina, having in view resistance of the United States laws, denial of protection, and the enjoyment of the rights and liberties secured under the United States, etc. I transmit herewith abstracts of reports and other papers on file in the War Department, relative to outrages in North Carolina, and also for the information of the Senate, those relative to outrages in the Southern States. The original reports and papers are too voluminous to be copied in season to be used by the present Congress, but are easily accessible for reference, and copies of such papers can be furnished as the Senate may deem necessary.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, January 13, 1870.

The abstracts and reports extend in date from 1867 to 1870. On an examination of the records, it appears that many of the papers in regard to outrages, murder, etc., committed in Southern States, were referred to the commanding Generals of the several military divisions and departments, and the others were submitted to the Secretary of War, from time to time, and not returned; but the principal matter relative to these outrages is contained in documents which accompany the message.

Usury.

The Memphis Avalanche, noticing the effort made by THE CONSTITUTION, and other Georgia journals, to get the public mind aroused on the detriment of usury laws, says some sensible things. It states that after a desperate struggle, Tennessee raised the legal rate of interest to ten per cent. The Avalanche puts the interest question above politics.

Alluding to those whose prejudices, and not their reason govern them, it says pungently:

It seems useless to argue to them that in this age of extensive and complex commercial operations, money, like any other commodity, is worth exactly what it will bring in the market; that this is simply a medium of exchange, chosen in preference to some other, because more convenient to handle; and that if a merchant or speculator find it profitable to borrow money at the rate of even twenty-four per cent, it is gross injustice to deprive him of it because capitalists will not loan it to him at six. What right has A. to dictate the rate of interest B. shall pay as a borrower? Precisely the same right he possesses to dictate B.'s diet or religious creed—no more or less.

The Avalanch finally winds up its sensible observations with the following centre shot.

This interest question is purely practical. Sentiment cannot be shot into it from a rifle-use; and our Solons may as well turn Shylock over to the dramatists, first as last. How shall we coax capital into the South? is the question for solution, and it will be satisfactorily solved just as soon as State Legislatures learn that money, like everything else in finance and commerce, is worth exactly what it will bring; that usury laws render money scarce; and that competition cheapens it.

THE STATE ROAD LEASE.

The Statement of Holt, Johnston and White—They Would Not Stand for the Seago-Blodgett Company.

MACON, GA., Jan. 14, 1871.

As some persons expressed doubts whether our letter to Governor Bullock fully covered the ground of a refusal of our companies to go as sureties on the bond of the company composed of Seago, Blodgett and others, as bidders for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, we state unequivocally, that neither the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia, nor the Southwestern Railroad Company, nor the Macon and Western Railroad Company authorized such company to use their names, as they were used as sureties for said company, composed of Messrs. Seago, Blodgett and others, and now state that said companies would not then, and would not at any time since, have gone on the bond of Messrs. Seago, Blodgett and others. And they would not have endorsed for any company bidding the exorbitant amount offered by them, as we believe no company could safely make any such contract with reasonable hope of complying with it and keeping faith with the State.

W. B. JOHNSTON,
Agent Central Railroad and Banking Co.
WM. S. HOLT,
President Southwestern Railroad Co.
A. J. WHITE,
President Macon and Western Railroad Co.

☞ Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has furnished the following estimates of the quantity of land granted to the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, and of the quantity patented to the former road: Quantity inuring to Central Pacific, 11,110,400 acres; do. to Union Pacific, 13,209,600 acres; quantity patented to the former road, 541,850. No lands have been patented or are in course of patenting to the Union Pacific Railroad.—*Washington Patriot.*

The grants to the two roads make a total of 34,320,000 acres, or thirty-eight thousand square miles. In a solid body this would make a tract two hundred miles long and one hundred and ninety miles wide.

Messrs. Fisk and Hatch, agents for the sale of the bonds of one of these roads, the Central Pacific, say that its earnings for the year 1870 will amount to $7,417,317.

Delegates to the State Agricultural Convention.

The following counties have appointed delegates to attend the State Agricultural Convention, which will assemble on the 22d of February:

Bartow County—Dr. S. W. Leland, Capt. George H. Waring, and Thomas Tumlin.

Baldwin County—S. J. Kidd, B. B. Adams, L. Carrington.

Clayton County—J. W. Story, Robert McCord, and J. M. Huie.

Cobb County—Amos S. Way, General William Phillips, J. A. Bisaner, and Robert Daniel.

Effingham County—P. Grame, Jr., E. H. Rahn, and Amos F. Rahn.

Gwinnett County—Eli J. McDaniel, Thomas H. Mitchell, and Tyler M. Peoples.

Lawrens County—Dr. James T. Chappell, Elijah F. Blacksheer, and Rollin A. Stanley.

Mitchell County—John B. Whitehead, James H. Spencer, and B. P. Brinberry.

Thomas County—John G. Delke, E. T. Davis, and John Hapbleton.

☞ An English batter publishes a letter from President Grant, expressing his thanks for the present of a hat! The smallest favors thankfully received.

☞ Not long ago a girl was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. Since then a number of artillery companies have received invitations from married men to visit their places for drill and practice.

GEORGIA NEWS.

Cyrus W. Davis has been elected Mayor of Camilla.

The City Council of Augusta elects municipal officers with open doors.

The bonded debt of Augusta is $1,885,250.

Mr. H. W. Grady, of the Rome Commercial, has been confined.

Macon has a social club. So shall the young ones meet.

W. A. Wilkins has been elected Mayor of Waynesboro.

Augusta has a Bal Masque on the 7th of February.

The City Hospital, in Augusta, is placed under the charge of three Sisters of Charity.

Judge A. R. Wright of Rome, and General A. R. Wright of Augusta, are spoken of as candidates for Governor in 1872.

Wm. Johnson and Mary Jamison were melted into one in Marshall Thursday night. [*Columbus Enquirer.*

The *Romans* have put Love in jail. It may be appropriately said now love-in-idleness.

A man named Dinkin, one hundred and five years of age, rode seven miles in Randall county, at the election in December, to cast a Democratic vote.

Sarah J. Bliss asks the Superior Court of Richmond county to divorce her from H. E. Bliss. She says she'll be blessed if she likes the name or the man.

We learn that Mr. A. P. Allgood, proprietor of Trion Factory, has in contemplation the erection of a telegraph line from this point to his factory.—*Rome Commercial.*

All who are interested in the freight shipped over the Upson County Railroad, will be pleased to know that the new depot building will soon be completed.—*Thomaston Herald.*

Jimpsey A. Hunter, convicted of the murder of Dr. Alexander, in Brooks county, and who has been confined in the jail of Chatham county, was removed to Quitman on last Saturday.—*Savannah News.*

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company will be held at the company's office, in the city of Savannah, on Wednesday, the 8th of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Isaac Becket, Esq., has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy, vice F. S. Hasseltine removed from the State. Mr. B. will at once enter upon the duties of his office.—*Savannah Republican.*

From our farmers we learn that they are already beginning preparations for the year, and that a much larger area of land will be put in breadstuffs this year than ever before. [*Rome Commercial.*

We have to congratulate our citizens upon the character of the gentlemen who form the Board of Town Commissioners. They are Captain F. Arnold, H. Maguire and P. H. Norton, with Dr. T. L. Anderson and Mr. J. C. Stummer.—*Washington Gazette.*

Captain P. H. Torbit, of the Eighteenth Infantry, and who has been in command of the garrison at this place for some time past, has mustered out of service a few days since. We venture he'll not return to Kansas.—*Warrenton Clipper.*

The location of the depot of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad has been determined upon, and its erection will soon be commenced. The place selected, as we learn, is at the head of Broad street, and just in the rear of the African Church.—*Rome Commercial.*

A number of citizens of Quitman having petitioned to the Ordinary of Brooks county to subscribe for $15,000 of stock in the cotton and wool factory to be erected in or near the town of Quitman, an election will be held to decide whether it shall be done or not.

A passenger from West Florida reports the killing, by hogs, the other day, of a tremendous wild cat, measuring two feet in hight and three feet one inch in length from tip to tip. The cat had attacked some pigs, their squealing attracted madame hog, and her fuss several boars. Together they stayed the cat. [*Columbus Sun.*

The numerous applicants for the District Court Judgeship, of which there at least a half dozen in Savannah, are considerably exercised at the delay of the Governor in naming some one of them to that official position. Our private opinion is, that neither of the Savannah aspirants will reach the goal. [*Savannah Republican.*

Now that the elections are over, it is important that early arrangements be completed for the Agricultural Fairs to be held next fall. Several of our citizens have been agitating the enterprise of a fair for North-East Georgia, to be held in Athens. It is a good move, and we hope it will be consummated. [*Farmer and Artizan.*

We are glad to welcome in our midst J. F. Langston, Esq., from Greenville, who has settled here; B. F. Abbot, Esq., from Atlanta, and Capt. William L. Marler, Solicitor General, from Jefferson; all lawyers of fine ability, and having offices in the city. We hear of quite a number of others coming. [*Air-Line Eagle.*

Hon. James Houston is contesting the right of James Blue, colored, who received the larger number of votes for Representative from Glynn county at the late election. The evidence is now being taken, and there seems to be no doubt that a great many illegal votes were polled by colored persons from other counties, and that there were quite a number of repeaters, to whom the law under which the election was held offered excellent opportunities.—*Brunswick Appeal.*

We see from our exchanges that somebody is building a hotel in Chattanooga to be called the "Kimball House." As this name seems to have become synonymous with prosperity in Georgia, and as boarding houses have become a rarity in Elberton, we hope Mr. Kimball or some of his friends will establish a "Kimball House" here. Our little town is crowded with people, some of whom appear to have considerable difficulty in finding "where to lay their heads."—*Elberton Gazette.*

Mr. Henry Pope brought into our office yesterday something we never saw or heard of before. It was the body of a white cat squirrel, which had been killed in the woods of Russell county, that morning, by Mr. Palmer. It is a beautiful object. It is snowy white, and the fur is somewhat silkier than our common squirrel. What a pity it is that it was killed, and not captured alive. It is indeed a rare curiosity. Mr. Pope intends to have the body stuffed. The animal was well grown.—*Columbus Sun.*

Christ Church was crowded yesterday afternoon to witness the nuptials of W. J. Fenwick Jones and Miss Annie Habersham. The array of beauty was complete, and the *beau ensemble* of modestly dressed bride and groom, bridesmaids and groomsmen, contrasting with the fashionable array of spectators, and the lights of the church, made the scene very effective and imposing. The services were performed by Bishop Beckwith.—*Savannah Republican.*

The workmen employed in the construction of a sewer on River street, west of West Broad, brought to light the foundation of an ancient foundation of masonry, extending across the street, evidently the remains of a fort built at a time long past. Imbedded in the rocks were found a chain in a state of perfect preservation, what looks to be an ancient tomahawk, considerably the worse for wear, and the remains of a lock. The tomahawk perhaps belonged to Tomochichi, and who can tell but that it has touched the scalp of many a hostile Injun or mean white man. [*Savannah Republican.*

Upon the matter of Grasses, the Rural Southerner has a long letter from Ex-Governor Brown, called out by a letter of inquiry from James M. Calhoun, of Atlanta, upon the subject of clover and grasses in Cherokee Georgia. We knew the Ex-Governor had a certain reputation for *cotlards*, but did not know he was up in the grasses, except as his enemies would say "*latet anguis in herba.*" The Governor, however, talks sense on grass, as he is apt to do on any subject. There is one remark the Governor's enemies never yet made about him, to-wit: that he was a fool. [*Macon Telegraph and Messenger.*

Just as we were going to press, on yesterday, a fire broke out in Col. Jas. Buchanan's Gin House, in the rear of J. M. & R. W. Wade's store, but through the hard labors of the many persons present, both white and black, nothing but the Gin House and Screw, and some four bales of cotton, together with a lot of cotton seed, was consumed. Much fun on eastern wind, and the labors of the crowd. Wade's, Bird & Robinson's and Buchannon's & Fleming's stores, Dr Dostor's and the Early County News Offices would now have been in ashes. Cause of the fire—friction of the end of a gin or match in cotton.—*Early County News.*

A striking instance of ingenuity was that of a young Amendment, who was discovered yesterday, endeavoring to steal apples from the establishment of J. A. Brown & Co., on the Bay. The promising youth had arranged a long pole with a sharp nail in the end. With this, he would reach through the latticed door at the rear of the store opening on Bay Lane, and sticking the nail into an apple, draw it cautiously toward him and take it through the door. Several open barrels were within a few feet of the door, and the urchin would in a short time, have secured a sufficient stock to set up a corkscrew apple stand. But a faithful watch-dog detected the stick, and gave so brisk an alarm, that the young scamp hastily fled leaving his apples behind.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

On Tuesday night last, some unknown parties drove a wagon up to the gin-house of Mr. W. R. Beacham, living some six miles south of this place, and carried off two bales of cotton. Early next morning, upon Mr. B. discovering his loss, he came to town to procure assistance in the recovery of his lost property. Upon returning to his plantation, he, in company with an officer, proceeded to investigate the surroundings, when they soon discovered the tracks of a wagon leading off from the gin, which they followed for about seven miles, when it turned into the woods. After some hours search they found the cotton concealed in a thicket, covered with brush and leaves, which was brought to town and stored in a warehouse, much to the gratification of the owner.—*Cuthbert Appeal.*

The Grand Jury of Richmond county take ground against the recent school bill enacted by the Legislature as unsuited to the desires of the country, and requiring the levying of unnecessary tax, in view particularly of the public school advantages in Augusta, secured by the Houghton Institute and Augusta, Free School, which cost the county. They recommend that the Ordinary levy a tax for the school fund, as under the previous system the amount not to exceed $10,000, and invoke Representatives in the Legislature to endeavor, at the next session, to secure a repeal of the public school act passed at the last session. They also condemn the act of the Legislature creating a Board of Commissioners of roads and revenue for Richmond county, as having been passed without the knowledge or desire of the majority of the tax payers.

Justice Logan bound a negro, named Joe Holmes, over to the next term of the Superior Court yesterday for illegal voting. Joe convicted himself, in addition to the testimony of others of his own color. He lived in Houston county, and said in presence of the Court that he knew, or thought he could not vote in Bibb, but that a white man (describing Fitzpatrick, but not calling his name) told him he was entitled to vote and he did so.

Eleven cases were disposed of in the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday, by dismissing them. The first was the United States vs. J. H. Lowe, who was charged with a violation of the Enforcement Act of Congress, in that he threatened not to renew the lease of a certain tract of land to a certain freedman, if said freedman voted at the late election in December The case was dismissed upon the payment of costs by the defendant. In other cases against Mr. George C. Napier were also dismissed on the ground that the same testimony upon which he was bound over to the Circuit Court of Savannah in one case, could not be used as testimony in another or a dozen cases.—*Macon Telegraph and Messenger.*

Municipal officers in Augusta are as follows: Clerk of Council, L. T. Blome*; Collector and Treasurer, I. P. Garvin*; Assistant Collector and Treasurer, J. Patterson*; Chief of Police, J. A. Christian*; Lieutenants of Police, W. W. King*, E. B. Purcell*; Superintendent Streets and Drains, John Morrison*; Superintendent Water Works, Edward Wells; Peter Shearer*; Bridge Keeper, W. M. Dunbar; Clerk Lower Market, Thomas Dwyer*; Lamplighter, Patrick Rice*; Keeper of Upper Market, Jesse Hall; Keeper of the Jail, T. C. Bridges*; Keeper Cemetery, J. Morris*; Keeper Powder Magazine, John McKinne; Keeper City Clock, George Harper*; Keeper Freedmen's Hospital, R. O. Goecke; Engineer Guard Supper*, W. Cumming*; Recorder, S. H. Crump*; Assessor, Mat Sheron; Sheriff, Isaac Levy*; Clerk City Court, L. A. Picquet; Cemetery Mason, H. Clarke*; Sexton, J. M. Burke; Wharfinger, J. F. Turpin*; Canal Warfinger, M. D'Antignac*; Wood Inspector, W. J. Armstrong. Those marked with an * were re-elected.

Wedded Woe—A Rich Petition for Divorce.

The following is an exact copy, says the Memphis Avalanche, of Tuesday last, of a petition for divorce recently filed in the Chancery Court of that day. While it may be wanting in earnestness, there is no lack of humor:

Sarah W——— vs. Randal W——, alias Randal P———

Your petitioner, who has been for two years, and is now a resident of Memphis, represents to Your Honor that on or about October 23, 1869, she was lawfully married with defendant, Randal W——, who sometimes calls himself Randal P——, also a resident of Memphis, and has made him a dutiful and obedient wife. That they lived together about two weeks; they were united as two clouds which meet at evening. They were "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one." For the first week he was kind, and their lives were as harmonious as music. During the second week he was harsh, cruel and inhuman in his conduct, and made it unsafe for her to live with him and be under his dominion and control. He was the worst kind of Othello; threatened to drive her out of the house, and tried to force her to leave him. He then deserted her on the chaise Hachie, like "A maiden weaping by the waters," or like Dido, with a willow in her hand. He has never returned to charm her loneliness. Promises considered, etc., prays for such relief as your honor may grant, and the complexion of the case may demand.

A SCORCHER.—The New York Sun (Radical) continues to go for Grant with the vigor and venom of a sleuth-hound. In a late article it peels him as follows:

A large number of the most lucrative offices have been given to those who had bestowed upon him costly presents in houses, lands, money, bonds, plate, horses, carriages, dogs, and other valuables. From the days of Horace Walpole till now the annals of political profligacy may be searched in vain to find a parallel for such barefaced corruption in the bestowal of patronage. If, during the impeachment trial of Johnson, there could have been brought home to him any one of the score or two of facts of this class which nobody denies in regard to Grant, Johnson would have been convicted and ignominiously ejected from the Presidential chair.

☞ The last number of Every Saturday, has a picture of Frank Bret Harte, that is said to be a very good copy of a very good picture. The gifted author has a face in which genius and humor have a home. A black side whiskers shadow an exceedingly pleasant countenance, and with a complimentary moustache only half concealing the firm but kindly contour of the mouth. It is a very handsome face—a face that bears the mark of some rough experience in the world, but a face that would demand an entry, as that of Ben Adhem, as one who loves his fellow-men.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Dominican expedition has embarked.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning appointed a sub-committee consisting of Porter, Chairman; Upson and Morgan, to report at the next meeting of the committee what should be done in regard to the removal of political disabilities, and what legislation is necessary to protect the loyal people of the South.

The Secretary of war has transmitted to Congress a large number of papers relative to Senator Sprague's trade with Texas during the war.

Wilson was re-nominated for the Senate by the Massachusetts Republicans, which is equivalent to an election.

Hastings refuses to testify in the Brooks investigation, claiming that the matter is purely political, over which the House has no jurisdiction.

In the House the Naval appropriation bill of nineteen and a quarter millions was made the special order for Tuesday. Butler offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to examine who received benefit from the Government aid furnished to the several Pacific railroads. The Commissioners to have power to send for persons and papers. Referred to Committee on appropriations.

A bill exempting Canal Boats from the Marine Hospital tax was passed. Also a bill regulating the transportation of live stock, finally passed and goes to the Senate by a vote of 124 to 57. Appropriations was resumed, and the salaries of Judges came under discussion. It was observed that Chief Justice Taney's daughters were compelled to earn a living as copyists in the Treasury department, that the ladies in question were turned out of office by this administration.

Finally, the salaries of the Circuit Judges remain at $5,000.

An amendment repealing the law authorizing the publication of the laws in newspapers, was rejected.

A communication was received from the President, transmitting additional papers relative to the existence of disloyal organizations in North Carolina. Ordered printed. The papers consist of reports of army officers commanding troops in that State, and letters from Governor Holden, covering long statements and affidavits in relation to the Ku-klux organization and various disturbances in North Carolina.

The bill ceding the Soldier's Home, at Dayton, Ohio, to the State, discussed to adjournment.

In the Senate, the House amendments to the bill authorizing the issue of five hundred million five per cent. bonds, was concurred in and goes to the President.

Yates offered an amendment to the Constitution, that all persons thirty-five years of age, and fourteen years citizens of the United States, shall be eligible to the Presidency.

Kellogg called up the joint resolution for the disposal of public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Harlan opposed the passage of the bill, because he regarded it calculated to work injuriously to the interests of the poor people in those States, many of whom are colored.

Kellogg said the only purpose of the bill was to place public lands in the States named on the same footing as public lands in the other States of the Union. Those lands cannot now be entered and never will be entered unless under the homestead laws. Thousands of fair, brave men in the Northern States, that would be taken by settlers from the North and West are now closed to them. Restriction of these lands to choice of actual residents has been tried and the lands have not been taken up; it was strange that Harlan should seek to deny to the Southern States privileges which his own State enjoyed.

Harlan said the system which had prevailed, had been anything but a benefit to Iowa, thousands of acres had been taken up by non-residents, and in some sections you could travel for miles without meeting a settlement. In the States named in the provisions of the bill, the land now gave to four millions of freedmen a chance to become land-owners, and the reasch they had not yet been able to avail themselves of it was, because they were too recently emancipated from slavery.

To repeal the present provisions, would be to forever debar them from obtaining a free hold, and these lands would be taken up by the wealthy people of those States and non-residents.

Kellogg expressed his willingness that Harlan should offer an amendment to obviate the contingency, which he favored, and for this purpose the bill was informally laid over.

The bill will be resumed to-morrow.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, January 17.—The Senate today, on an almost strict party vote, appropriated six hundred dollars to purchase the picture of General Robert E. Lee, and by the same vote refused appropriation for the purchase of the picture of General George H. Thomas.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, January 17.—Gov. Scott, in responding to the inquiry, "Why are not military force employed in certain counties?" says, substantially, I can hardly venture to pronounce the counties in which cases of individual outrage are reported, as in condition of insurrection. In my opinion civil and State law ought to be sufficient to depress disorders. We cannot contemplate the use of armed force to punish individual violations of the law in time of profound peace, and call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that all cases of reported violence, are individual. None have assumed the character of public combinations against the law, and they are within regular jurisdiction of the criminal courts.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 17.—A special dispatch to the Telegram says: Indirect intelligence from Paris to the morning of the 13th states that the shelling continued with murderous consequences. The people do not urge capitulation, and cling to the chance of relief from the forts on the eastern side. All the forts on that side of the city, including Nogent and Rothrye, are telling with terrible effect on the Prussians. That part of the city is said to be crowded with people. Temporary shelters are found for thousands of the inhabitants in the Bois de Vincennes. The works of art of Luxemburg are safely stored away. The building only is nearly destroyed.

King William telegraphs to Queen Augusta from Versailles on the 16th, that the number of prisoners captured in and since the battles of Lemans has increased to fully 20,000. Four locomotives and four hundred waggons are among the spoils.

A dispatch from Versailles says a German detachment was attacked at Bisene on the 14th by a superior French force, but they succeeded in escaping by cutting their way through the enemy's lines.

Advices from Laval to the 16th, state that the army of Chausey has retreated in excellent order, and reached its new position on the 14th instant.

Fifty thousand French troops left Cherbourg to reinforce Chausey. Others are to be sent at once.

FRANCE

VERSAILLES, January 17.—General Werder was seriously attacked yesterday by the 4th French corps in his position south of Belfonte. The battle lasted nine hours and the attack was victoriously repelled at all points. The Germans lost 200.

The French to-day unmasked some batteries on the south side of Paris. Their fire was immediately encountered by the German batteries and quickly silenced. German loss, two officers and 17 men.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The United States steamship Tennessee sailed this afternoon with the San Domingo Commission on board. While proceeding down the harbor, near Swan building she struck the pier. Tugs were despatched to her assistance and resolved to proceed directly to San Domingo city, touching at the Bay of Samora, if the Captain should think it advisable. Their reason for going to the capitol first, is to show proper respect to the authorities of the country.

A dispatch from La Valle, of the 16th, says reinforcements are to be sent from Cherbourg to the army of the North, and that fresh recruits are continually arriving at Cherbourg.

PENNSYLVANIA.

EASTON, January 17.—The Post-office was robbed of $200, and the Express Messenger of $7,000, here to-night.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, January 17.—Wilson is re-elected.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, January 17.—The Democratic Convention renominated the present incumbents.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Federal Administration as unworthy of the confidence of the people. They sanction territorial expansion, but oppose such when occasioned or sought by fraud and violence, as in the case of San Domingo. They also indorse the removal of the disabilities of all citizens and the establishment of free schools, and condemn the granting of public lands to railroads and speculators.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 17.—A dispatch from Versailles of the 16th, says details of the pursuit of General Chausey are coming to hand. On the 12th, when ten miles east of Lemans, the French were driven into disorderly retreat, with a loss in the engagement of 400 prisoners.

Camp Cortie was taken after firing a few shots, but a large quantity of the materials of war, recently stored there, was carried off by the retreating French.

Beaumont was occupied without notable resistance, and 1,000 prisoners captured.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHNS, January 17.—Dominion, Cutter, and Water Lilly, came into this port yesterday having in tow the American schooner Enterprise, which was captured at Bless' Harbor, in the Bay of Fundey, for an infraction of the fishing regulations.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 17.—The surrender of the leading insurgents restores tranquility in the Calon District.

WEST POINT DEMORALIZED.—The name of Cadet Grant, son of the Government, frequently appears on the "book of delinquencies" at West Point, in which all misdemeanors of cadets are reported. One entry against him is, "Persistent disobedience of orders." Another is, "laughing in the ranks." The reporting officers are no respecter of persons. The book is a curiosity to a civilian. "Scratching; cose in ranks" (caused by a provoking mosquito) "sneezing and coughing unnecessarily;" "coat skirt tucked in trowsers;" "pants on top of boots;" "raising both hands in ranks" caused, as explanation says, by "bug in ear;" "stamping in ranks"—all are complaints gravely entered.

☞ In the Antartic seas there are seaweeds which have stems about twenty feet high, and with a diameter so great that they have been collected by mariners in those regions for fuel, under the belief that they were drift wood. They are as thick as a man's thigh.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Fannin county, Texas, December 28th, 1870, Mrs. S. A. GROVES, in the 44 year of her age, wife of E. S. Groves—both formerly of Cobb county, Georgia.

New Advertisements.

FORT GAINES LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

FORT GAINES ACADEMY

J. B. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

SUPPLEMENTARY DRAWINGS.

CLASS 27—JAN. 17, 1871, MORNING.

29	34	37	44	48	58	61	62	72	75	76	1	12	19	

CLASS 28—JAN. 17, 1871, EVENING.

16	26	28	66	77	39	24	45	54	55	1	12	9		

Witness my hand at Atlanta, Ga., this 17th day of January, 1871. W. R. BIGGERS, Janl8-dlw Commissioner.

Family Medicines and Fine Chemicals.

WM. W. TUCKER & CO.,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES

Prescription Drug Store,

H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared. janl8-dly

University of Nashville.

NEXT term of the Military College and Preparatory School opens

JANUARY 30, 1871.

Course—Classical, Scientific or Executive.

215 Students in Attendance.

Tuition, Board, Washing, Fuel, etc., $160 to $175 per term of twenty weeks.

For circulars address

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH, Chancellor, or GEN. R. B. JOHNSON, Principal, janl8-dlt—wed Nashville, Tenn.

J. M. Anderson,

General Commission Merchant,

Office Cor. 6th and Market Streets,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

DEALER IN

WHEAT, CORN,

OATS, HAY, BACON,

FLOUR, LARD,

BUTTER, COAL,

LUMBER, ETC., ETC

☞ Orders for and consignments of General Produce solicited and promptly attended to. janl8-d2m

ATLANTA AND Dahlonega Stage

LEAVES ATLANTA EVERY

Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returns

Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays.

Passengers wishing to travel by this route can secure tickets at Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co's Drug Store, near The Kimball House. janl8—dlf

5,000 Fruit Trees

ALPHONSO LAMBERT has a splendid lot of Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Strawberries, plumbs, etc., to sell at his Nursery, on Fair Street, adjoining the City Cemetery. janl8-d6t

For Rent.

A STORE on the business center of Whitehall Street, with five rooms above—arranged with every convenience for housekeeping. Apply through the Post-office, Box 370. janl8-d1t T. O. THURMAN, Atlanta, Ga.

Cottage—4 Rooms.

A RESIDENCE of four rooms, kitchen and other good out-buildings, situated on Hunter street, well located—half acre lot.

An early purchaser can secure a bargain.

BELL & HAMMOCK,
janl8—d3t Real Estate Agents.

Real Estate Rable.

THE valuable House and Lot, for which tickets were sold during the late Catholic Fair in this city, by Mrs. Mckeon and Mrs. M. E. Deoly, will be RAFFLED for on

Wednesday, the 25th Instant,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Hall of the

Hibernian Benevolent Society.

A few tickets yet unsold. Parties desiring to purchase can get them from Frank Lynch or John Flynn. House and Lot is valued at $2,000. Tickets issued 400 at $5 00 each.

JOHN H. FLYNN,
janl8-d7t Chairman Balloting Committee.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, Campbell County.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Campbell county, will be sold before the door of the Court-house, in the town of Fairburn, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, one house and lot in the town of Palmetto,

Advertisements.

ANT NOTICE
TO
OF DRY GOODS.
nting to $30 and Over Delivered Part of the Country
PRESS CHARGES.

ASTER & SONS,
TIMORE, MD.,
eet the want of their Retail have established a
BUREAU,
n, promptly send by mail full Newest and most Fashionable ENGLISH and DOMESTIC meeting at all times to sell as thin any house in the coun-

the largest and most cele- the different parts of Europe, Steamers direct to Balti- mes promptly supplied with in our Markets. for cash, and make no bad ng to sell ourgoods at prices Less Priority than if we

specify the kind of goods st grades of every class of the most costly. by the cash will be sent

OLESALE BUYERS are in our Jobbing and Pack-

ASTER & SONS, West Baltimore Street, Baltimore Md.

RAILEY,
& STATIONERS,
T., BALTIMORE,

ASSORTED STOCK
MEDICAL and DENTAL,
ELLANEOUS
5&B.

COUNTING HOUSE
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in any style of Binding

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Medals Awarded
THE GREAT
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MANUFACTORY.
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MD.,
to before the Public for Part of the Country
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free from the stiff- SHIP
but the very best ma- ally employed in our ultimately an immense

Have our New Im- ractive Tunes. ntion to our late in- O AND SQUARE St., BOX, which bring han has yet been at-

Sold for fine years. for the State Whole- rated PARLOR OR- ith no office, Whole- by Prices.
ARE & CO., Baltimore, Md. PREYER, Agents.

& Co.,
Street, Baltimore.
ATIONARY
ND BOILERS
ONTABLE
Mills,
Saw Mills,
ELS, SHINGLE Mill Saws, Belting Manufacture's Agents Water Wheel, and Machinery. SPECIALTY.
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AMLIN
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Churches, ed of large musical ntic, etc. for sec- building, or
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TO GIVE AWAY
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The Daily Constitution.

Atlanta, Georgia, January 18, 1871.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Druggists and Apothecaries—W. W. Tucker & Co.
Four-room Cottage to rent—Bell & Hammock.
Store to Rent—F. D. Thurman.
General Commission Merchant—J. M. Anderson.
Atlanta and Dahlonega Stage—See Notice.
University of Nashville—B. R. Johnson.
Fort Gaines Lottery—W. H. Owen.
Fruit Trees for Sale—A. Lambert.
Real E tate Raffle—J. H. Flynn.
Administrators S le—J. F. Beckman.
Teacher Wanted—At Ringgold Academy.

A METEOR shot athwart the heavens last night, presenting a brief but magnificent spectacle.

SEE time for the departure of the Atlanta and Dahlonega Stage.

THE weather moderated somewhat yesterday.

SEE advertisement of the University of Nashville in another column.

REMEMBER the "Grand Duchess" to-morrow night at DeGives.

THE loss by the collision on the State Road, last Saturday, is estimated at only about $2,500.

OUR indefatigable friend, W. G. Irwin, bears his blushing honors well as Attorney for this Senatorial District Court. A capital selection.

THE Savannah News unblushingly says: "The monogram garter is all the rage in Atlanta, and the editors there want to see more of it."

GENERAL LAWTON, of Savannah, delivers the address to-morrow in the memorial exercises to the memory of General Robert E. Lee. An orator appropriate to do honor to the illustrious dead.

OUR energetic friend J. L. Chapman, we learn, has bought out the meat stall of W. Kirkland & Co., at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets. Success to him at his new stand.

CAPT. W. T. NEWMAN, the new City Attorney, has returned from a visit to Tennessee, as also Captain Harry Jackson, late city Attorney, from a visit to Savannah.

THE Republican headquarters in Kelly's Building, on Broad street, has played out, cut stick, absquatulated, skedaddled, defunctied. The people having wiped out the Republican party, the headquarters is now properly the *people's* headquarters.

NEW DRUG STORE.—Messrs W. W. Tucker & Co. have opened a new drug store in the H. I. Kimball House. They have a fine stock of family medicines and pure chemicals; select toilet articles and fancy goods, and pure wines and liquors for medicinal use. Physician's prescriptions are carefully prepared.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.—*January 17, 1871.—Standing Session.*—Argument was resumed in No. 1, Blue Ridge Circuit. The concluding argument will be made to-morrow. But forty minutes can be used by the concluding speaker.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY, yesterday received a valuable donation from the Department of the Interior, being thirty volumes of Reports of the 40th Congress. It is room at the Library for a few hundred more volumes.

THE Concordia Amateurs give "Fanchon" to-night at their Hall under the auspices and for the benefit of the Ladies' Mutual Aid Society. The excellent character of the performers, and the benevolent object of the entertainment should fill the house to overflowing. A rich treat may be expected.

WE learn that Mr. S. A. Echols declines to run in the nomination for President of Tallulah Fire Company, in consequence of business and other engagements. Our talented young friend, Charles A. Collier, is urged for that position, and we hope will be unanimously elected.

DR. J. E. BLOUNT, alias "Old Spot," who has been residing in Atlanta for a year or two, has been appointed Judge of the twelfth Senatorial District court. He is put down as "Stewart county," however. He purchased a fine buggy, yesterday, from our friend Joe Woodruff. As the Dr. was on the State road, perhaps he saved "grass" enough to run it.

WE invite attention to the card of that live merchant, J. M. Anderson, of Chattanooga. He is staunch and reliable. He deals in wheat, corn, oats, hay, bran, flour, lard, butter, cast, lumber, etc. Mr. Anderson attends to all orders promptly. Parties wishing supplies of East Tennessee produce will do well to avail themselves of Mr. Anderson's services.

C. H. STRONG, at the cotton warehouse on Broad street, has accepted the agency of Ruth's Challenge Phosphate. It is a *strong* fertilizer, as our friend Paschal Phillips, at Lithonia, says that he made from poor, worn-out land last year 800 pounds of seed cotton per acre by the application of it, when the production of the same land, where it was not used, was only 100 pounds per acre.

REAL ESTATE RAFFLE.—That valuable house and lot for which tickets were sold at the late Catholic Fair, will be raffled for on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A few of the tickets remain unsold, and parties wanting to purchase can get them from Peter Lynch or John H. Flynn. The house and lot is valued at $2,000. Only four hundred tickets have been issued at five dollars each.

THE FINE ARTS IN WINDOW SHADES.—We were shown, yesterday, by Messrs. S. S. Kendrick & Son, some beautiful designs for parlor shades, embracing all colors. Their stock of fine and cheap shades is very extensive, with sizes suitable for large or small windows. Carpets and certain materials will be found in rare profusion in their extensive rooms on Marietta street.

Mr. Locals: It is to be hoped that the names of all the City Fathers who vote to sustain the arrogant assumption of power by the Mayor in retaining, as Chairman of the Police Committee, a noted Radical, by denying the right of appeal from his decisions, will be given to the public. It will then be seen who are true Democrats, and who are not—who are true to the city, and who are not—"under which King, Bezonian?" Hat.

M. J. EDGERLY, an unnatural, unnaturalised and erring son of Erin, visited Atlanta yesterday, for the purpose of getting Judge Erskine to make a citizen of him. He reports that the people of Macon swear that he shall not qualify as clerk of the Superior Court. We learn that Judge Erskine informed him that he must present himself during the Session of the Court, with competent evidence in order to be naturalised. M. J. is fer the office, *eagerly.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PERIODICALS.—The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Nashville, are publishing three valuable Sunday school periodicals. The "S. S. Magazine" is published monthly; "Our Little People," for weekly distribution among infant classes, and the "S. S. Visitor" in three forms for monthly, semi-monthly and weekly distribution. Atticus G. Haygood, D. D. Editor. Business letters should be addressed to A. H. Redford, agent; communications to the Editor.

OUR friend Bradfield is extending his field of usefulness. His Female Regulator has become a favorite in almost every land and clime. Alaska, Utah and San Domingo are the last to hail its appearance with delight. It is certainly the great Panacea of the ages and future generations will enshrine the name of Bradfield among the great benefactors of the human race. Phrophitt's Liver Medicine is also receiving a large share of public attention. It has been found profitable and useful in almost every case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, AT CHAMBERS.—Application was made yesterday to Judge Erskine, by M. J. Edgerly, of Bibb county, for naturalization under the act of Congress of May 25, 1824. Judge E. declined granting the petition at Chambers, but informed the applicant that he could file his papers with the Clerk and the matter would be heard on the first day of the next term of the Court, to be held on the second Monday in March, and that, in the mean time, the petitioner could procure the proofs necessary under the United States laws.

Isaac Beckett was qualified in Bankrupt Court as Register in Bankruptcy, for the First District.

Although yesterday, Tuesday, was the regular day for holding Court in Bankruptcy, no application was made for discharge.

THE AMERICAN ODD FELLOW for January begins the eleventh volume of this extensively circulated Magazine, which comes out in new dress throughout, with elegant engraved cover and artistic embellishments—Indications of the increasing prosperity and popularity of this, the official organ of the Order, and the oldest publication of the great fraternity. The contents are mostly original, and embrace a literary feast of good things for the brotherhood, their families and reading public generally. We recommend this repository of wholesale literature to the attention of all who have a taste for that which is really useful, instructive and entertaining. Published by the A. O. F. Association, No. 96 Nassau street, New York. $2 50 a year; $1 25 a volume; 25 cents single copy.

THE initial number of the New Monthly Magazine, published at Nashville, has reached us. Its typographical execution is superb, and its matter reflects credit upon the brilliant genius and intellectual power of Rev. W. P. Harrison, its gifted editor. We do not hesitate to avow that at the first leap it places itself in the front rank of periodical literature. Although published under denominational auspices, it is not denominational or sectarian. While it eschews the sensational, it does not go to the other extreme, and become didactic and prosy. It strikes a happy medium of solid thought and living ideas. Its froth of literature, but the body. We have advertising the ranks of periodical literature as an one of a return to pabulum for the mind, according to

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton dull and heavy; middlings 15¾; sales 3,700 bales.

Flour—Southern firm; common to good extra 6 55a7 00; good to choice 7 05a7 85. Whisky scarcely so firm at 92a93½. Wheat irregular and unsettled; new Western 1 48a1 51; amber State 1 52a1 53½. Corn closed dull. Pork heavy; new 22 00a22 50. Beef steady. Lard held higher; kettle 13a13½. Turpentine 48a49. Rosin—strained 2 20. Tallow quiet. Freights a shade firmer.

A sharp and decided return to ease in money just before the close; money easy at 6a7, with some transactions as low as 4a5. Sterling 9½a9¾. Gold 1 10¾a1 10¾. Governments advanced a fraction; 62s 9½. Southern generally dull. South Carolinas—new opened at 62, and sold down to and closed at 58. Tennessees very strong all day at 63¼. Virginias 65; new 61. Louisianas 65; new 60. Levees 67; 8s 80. Alabamas 95; 5s 69. Georgias 70½; 7s 88. North Carolinas 43½; new 22½. South Carolinas 80; new 58.

LATER.—The lock up in money was made quite apparent to-day, by the positions of the banks at the clearinghouse. The Mechanics' Bank was a creditor to the enormous amount of $4,316,000. The Broadway City Bank, Fourth Phoenix, Republic, and Continental, all have large bank accounts. The further withdrawal of $3,000,000 is spoken of to-morrow. Gold has been steady. 6⅝, 67s and 6s advanced ⅛; 40s strong and steady; 6s 10⅝; 62s 9½; 5s 8⅝; new 7⅛; 7s 8; 8s 8⅝; 40s 7¾. Freights—wheat per sail 5½d. Flour per steam 3s; cotton ⅛; wheat 6½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Cotton buoyant; middlings 14¼a15; net receipts 5,477 bales; gross 5,917; exports to Great Britain 1,141; to Antwerp 1,416; sales 12,250; stock on hand 189,822.

Flour easier; superfine 5 75; XX 5 75; XXX 6 00. Corn firm; yellow, in store 75; Oats firmer at 58a60. Pork held at 21 25a22 50. Bacon firm; shoulders 11¼a12; clear rib 12½; clear 13½. Hams dull at 17a18. Lard firmer; tierce 12¾a13; kegs 14¼a14¾. Sugar firmer; prime 9¼a9¾. Molasses firm; common 55a60; prime 71a76; choice 79a80. Sterling 20¾. Sight ½ discount. Gold 19¾.

AUGUSTA, January 17.—Cotton market dull and lower at 14¼a14¾ for middlings; sales 25 bales; receipts 1,200.

CHARLESTON, January 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾; net receipts 2,614 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,703; to Amsterdam 2,078; coastwise 76; sales 500; stock 33,759.

WILMINGTON, January 17.—Cotton weak and unsettled; middlings 14; net receipts 570 bales; stock 2,900.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—Cotton inactive and prices drooping; middlings 14¾; net receipts 75 bales; gross 580; sales, 425; stock 12,490.

Flour firm and transactions limited for want of stock; wheat scarce and in demand. Choice white 90a90. Corn firm, white 85; yellow 78. Pork 24 00; shoulders 10½; whisky 92a93.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Flour advancing, and in active demand. Corn steady at 51a52. Provisions irregular. Speculative feeling still prevails. Mess pork 21 50. Lard 12a12½; shoulders 9½a10; sides clear rib and clear 11a12. Whisky firm at 87a88.

BOSTON, January 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15¼a15½; sales 400 bales; net receipts 455; gross receipts 1885; stock 7,000.

SAVANNAH, January 17.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 14¼; sales 2,000 bales; net receipts 1,661; stock 82,256.

MOBILE, January 17. Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾a14¾; sales 2,600 bales; net receipts 2,700; exports constwise 504; stock 61,678.

NORFOLK, January 17.—Cotton sales of low middlings 14; sales 350 bales; net receipts 1,962; exports coastwise 1,231; stock 10,396.

GALVESTON, January 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 14½; sales 200 bales; net receipts 1,853; exports to Great Britain 3,038; stock 59,202.

Selected Markets.

COTTON—Receipts at all ports to January 13, 1871, 1,960,552 bales, against 1,578,919 for the same period of 1869, showing an increase of 381,633 bales. Exports to date, 968,383, against 748,820 same period last year; increase, 219,563.

STOCK AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

Augusta	18,650
Columbus	12,870
Macon	14,915
Montgomery	12,082
Selma	10,000
Memphis	98,135
Nashville	6,349
Increase, 8,855 bales.	114,976

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Stock in Liverpool.....bales,	793,000
Stock in London	63,000
Stock in Glasgow	820
Stock in Havre	51,000
Stock in Marseilles	6,740
Stock in Bremen	3,000
Stock rest of Continent	25,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American)	280,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)	
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe	97,000
Stock in United States ports	549,035
Stock in inland towns	112,978
Total	1,766,982

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 200,872 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

CONSUMPTIVE POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Considerable discussion has arisen as to the extent of the consumptive power of Great Britain if every available spindle were employed. Of course, the answer to this will, in a great measure, depend upon the relative fineness of the goods manufactured. For instance, this year England is doing a good portion of the spinning for the Continent, and much of it is of a coarse material. Former estimates of 35-2 pounds per spindle may not, therefore, meet the present case. Nor can any exact figures be given of the present consumption, but a statement of the spindles employed in past years may furnish a basis for estimates. We, therefore, give the following, showing the cotton factories of Great Britain in the years 1856, 1861 and 1868:

NUMBER OF FACTORIES.

	1856.	1861.	1868.
England and Wales	2,046	2,715	2,405
Scotland	152	165	131
Ireland	12	9	13
Total	2,210	2,887	2,549

NUMBER OF SPINNING SPINDLES.

	1856.	1861.	1868.
England and Wales	25,819,000	28,352,000	30,148,000
Scotland	2,041,000	1,915,000	1,820,000
Ireland	151,000	12,000	12,000
Total	27,011,000	30,267,000	32,000,000

As it is calculated that heretofore it has taken 35 2⅝ of cotton to keep the machinery at work, the total consumptive power of Great Britain in 1861 was equal to 1,069,628,823 lbs., which would be equal to 51,400 bales of 400 lbs. weekly.

The actual consumption of 1860 was 1,068,727,600 pounds; thus the consumption of cotton in 1860 apparently employed every available spindle. In 1868, the spindles, as seen above, has increased to 32,000,000, which, on the same basis, would be equal to a consumptive power of 54,000 bales per week of 400 pounds each. If we estimate that since 1868, there has been a further additions to the spindles of 10 per cent., probably a fair estimate, the spinning capacity now on goods of equal fineness, would reach about 59,000 bales per week of the same weight.

Local and Business Notices.

FEATHERS, Bulk Meat, Flour, etc., for sale by C. P. BENSON, jan18-d6t Whitehall street.

LAWYERS, send your pamphlets to Hanleiter's and have them bound. nov17-dly

"IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM."—This is what we hear on all sides of DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. "In cases of Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases it affords instant relief. It permeates the very substance of the Lungs and causes them to throw of all acid matter. It is very pleasant to the taste. Children take it readily. jan18—d1w

FOR SALE AND RENT.—Mules for cash or time. Two improved Dairy or Garden Farms in the suburbs of the city for sale or rent. 140 acres of land near the city, subdivided into tracts to suit. House of three rooms and kitchen, near the heart of the city, with a quarter of an acre lot, for rent or sale. 100 city and suburban lots for sale on easy terms. Four tenement houses for rent. Persons wishing to buy or sell city or country property will please call at my office, corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets. A. K. SEAGO. jan18-d6t

TO MY NUMEROUS LADY FRIENDS AND OTHERS!—You will now find at my well known establishment, a complete assortment of Ermine Trimming, Swan's Down Cloakings, Velveteen Dress Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Millinery Goods; in fact, Ladies' and Children's Goods of every description, at my usual low prices. MRS. FRANK, dec21-dtf Decatur Street.

If you want Rosadalis, Koskoo, McLean's Cordial, Tutt's Sarsaparilla, or Radway's Ready Receivent, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-dly

50 DOZEN Lard Cans for sale cheap by L. B. LANGFORD. dec16-dtf.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—Hanleiter is a candidate to do all kinds of Ruling and Binding. nov17-dly

IF YOU want Window Glass, Pure Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty, or anything in the paint line, go to Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street.

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS.—Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine upon themselves, disbelief in its efficacy is literally impossible. The credentials of this unequalled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, have unanimously been seized with an insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defense against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposition, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing. jan15—d1w&w1t

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine—Plantation Bitters. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of Plantation Bitters, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try Plantation Bitters moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

SEA MOSS Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world. jan15—dcod1w&w1t

FOR Coughs, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Anti-Dyspeptic Golden Medical Discovery. It is a sure great blood purifier and strength restorer or tonic, and for Liver Complaint and Costive Conditions of the Bowels it has no equal. All Scrofulous and skin diseases, as Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Eruptions, yield to its wonderful curative properties. Sold by druggists. jan15—d1w&w1t

THE GERMANIA LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Books of this Association will remain open, at Messrs. Beerman & Kuhrt's store, on Whitehall street, for the subscription of stock, until the second Tuesday of February next, the day of the next monthly meeting, and *no longer*.

Those wishing to take shares are respectfully invited to call on the Treasurer, Mr. Chas. Beerman, at an early day.

CHAS. RAUSHENBERG, jan15—d1tfeb1 Secretary.

PLENTY FOR EVERYBODY.—John Peel's is the place to get fresh fish, oysters, Bologna sausage, fruits and confectionaries. One hundred boxes fine oranges, over 20,000, just arrived. Wholesale dealers will find it to their interest to call.

Cash system in future. nov27 My

LARGE consignment of Furs just received by the undersigned, to be sold at manufacturer's prices. MRS. FRANK. dec21-dtf

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—I am just in receipt of a large assignment of Ladies and Misses Furs, which I am instructed to close out at manufacturer's prices. Call soon and secure a bargain never before offered in this market. MRS. J. FRANK, Decatur St., opposite City Park. dec21-dtf

LETTER continues to do all kinds of Ruling and Book Binding, Granite Block, Atlanta, Ga. nov17-dly

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.—To relieve the aching heart of woman and bring joy where sorrow reigned supreme, is a message below which the smiles of kings dwindle into utter insignificance. To do this is the peculiar province of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator; which, from the numberless cures it has accomplished, is appropriately styled Woman's Best Friend. The distressing complaint known as "whites," and the various irregularities of the womb, to which woman is subject, disappear like magic before a single bottle of this wonderful compound. It is prepared by L. H. Bradfield, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga., and sold at $1.50 per bottle by respectable druggists everywhere. Physicians prescribe it. Its action is prompt, sure and decisive. nov5-tf

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—For Comedones, Blackworm or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the Face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Depot 49 Bond Street, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES AND TAN, use "Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion." The only reliable and Harmless remedy known to science for removing disfiguring discolorations from the face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond Street, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. dec20-deod3m

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.—Dr. E. P. Healy cures the above by Cancer Antidotes. No knife; little pain. Kline's branch office at M. Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga. jan4-dwed&sat3m

Now is your opportunity to buy a set of Furs at manufacturer's prices at dec21-dtf MRS. FRANK'S.

TAKE NOTICE.—That on and after this date the CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in our business—no discrimination in favor of any one. Don't ask credit, for we will not give it.

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO. Atlanta, November 20, 1870—dtf

IF YOU want Soda, Cream Tartar, Black Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs, Mace, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-dly

Go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, and get the best Lubricating Oil that is made for fine machinery. july10-dly

If you want pure Drugs go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-dly

Go to Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, for anything you want in the drug line. You will get it cheaper than at any other house in the city. july10-dly

NOTICE—To RENT.—Mrs. Agnes Turner having determined, at an early day, to quit business, offers a part of her store for rent, or the whole store can be had by purchasing her stock.

She returns many thanks to her numerous lady friends of this city for past favors, and invites them them now to avail themselves of buying her elegant goods at New York cost. Don't put off calling. jan15—d3t

IF YOU want White Rock Potash, Concentrated Lye, Cheap Soap, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-dly

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Geo. Cook & Co., Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. The largest house in the Southern States. Mr. Wm. M. Shackleford, an experienced gentlemen, superintends the Musical Department. Professional and Amateur Musicians will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Everything pertaining to the "Art Melodious," to be found here. Special attention paid to Tuning Pianos.

LADIES, send your magazines, music, papers, etc., to Hanleiter for Binding. nov17-dly

THE United States Hotel, Louisville, Ky., is modern in style and richly furnished. jan16—dlw

TO THE PUBLIC.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF DEKALB. My wife, Mary Ann Pendley, hereby has my consent to become a public or free-trader, and at the expiration of the publication of this notice for one month in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a public gazette of this State, she will become such public or free-trader. This January 13, 1871.

W. R. PENDLEY. Printer's fee $5 jan14—dlt&w1m

CARROLLTON MASONIC INSTITUTE,

CARROLLTON, GEORGIA.

MAJ. JNO. M. RICHARDSON, President.

Spring Term begins February 2, and ends July 19.
Fall Term begins August 3, and ends November 29.
Tuition—$3 to $5 per month, in advance, for the term.
Board—$12 to $15 per month, payable monthly.

This Institution, organized on the Polytechnic and Elective plan, is for the education of both sexes, offering to parents the rare opportunity of educating their sons and daughters together.

Special attention paid to Modern Languages, Latin, Belles Letters, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

For particulars address the President, or DR. W. W. FITTS, W. M., Carroll Lodge, No. 60. jan11-d3t&wst

LaGRANGE HIGH SCHOOL,

For Boys,

LaGRANGE, - - - GEORGIA.

ROBERT E. PARK, A. M., Principal.
O. A. BULL, A. B.,
E. D. ELMER, A. B., } Associate Instructors.

THE SPRING TERM of this well known School for

Boys and Young Men

begins Monday, January 9th.
TUITION—$12 00 to $20 00 per term of thirteen weeks.
BOARD—$15 00 to $18 00 per month.
For Catalogues, apply to
jan4-dtwst3t R. E. PARK, Principal.

Cherokee High School.

THE CHEAPEST SCHOOL of its grade in Georgia. One of the best schools that can be found. Board $20 per month. Tuition for Spring Term of six months, beginning January 16th, 1871, from $9 to $30. Send for circular.

Address J. A. CARSWELL, Principal. jan11—d3t&wst Acworth.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE!

THE following Lands will be sold in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in February next, by the undersigned, as Executor of the estate of Wm. Mitchell, late of Meriwether county, deceased. Sold by order of the Superior Court.

Title perfect will be exhibited on the day of sale.
TERMS CASH.
No. 250, 20th district, 2d section, 40 acres, Cherokee county.
No. 196, 14th district, 3d section, 40 acres, Pickens county.
No. 692, 13th district, 1st section, 40 acres, Forsyth county.
No. 19, 14th district, 1st section, 40 acres, Forsyth county.
No. 267, 8th district, 2d section, 160 acres, Murray county.
No. 249, 12th district, 2d section, 160 acres, Murray county.
No. 195, 9th district, 2d section, 160 acres, Paulding county.
No. 48, 9th district, 1st section, 160 acres, Paulding county.
No. 1, 9th district, 1st section, 160 acres, Fannin and Union counties.
No. 250, 20th district, 2d section, 160 acres, Chattooga county.
No. 198, 17th district, 2d section, 40 acres, Cobb county.
No. 1,282, 11th district, 3d section, 40 acres, Bartow county.
No. 928, 11th district, 1st section, 40 acres, Lumpkin county.
No. 507, 14th district, 1st section, 40 acres, Forsyth county.
No. 175, 5th district, 12th acres, Mitchell county.
No. 170, 20 acres, Mitchell county.
No. 926, 10th district, 1st section, Paulding county.
Sold as belonging to T. T. Bonham and estate of William Mitchell.

J. W. BOYD,
T. T. BONHAM, } Executors.

Also, the following lands, as the property of the estate of William Mitchell, deceased. Sold by said executors, by the undersigned as Receiver of said Mitchell's estate:

No. 132, 16th district, 4th section, originally Chorokee county.
No. 17, 9th district, 3d section, Gilmer county.
No. 249, 20th district, Irwin county.
No. 183, 11th district, Lowndes county.
January 6, 1871. J. W. BOYD, Receiver.
jan8—sat4t

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, GWINNETT COUNTY.—By virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of said county, will be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Lawrenceville, on, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in February, 1871, acres of land, to-wit: The south part of lot number 1003 two hundred, in the sixth district of Gwinnett county, adjoining lands of E. G. Heath and others. Sold as the property of Elizabeth Stood, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms cash. January 16th, 1871.

LEWIS NASH, Administrator. jan17—w4w Executor's fee $5

LIPPMAN'S GREAT German Bitters.

The Purest Medicated Cordial —OF— The Age!

Lippman's Great German Bitters strengthens the debilitated.

Lippman's Great German Bitters strengthens the consumptive.

Lippman's Great German Bitters cures Kidney Complaints.

Lippman's Great German Bitters cures Female Complaints.

Lippman's Great German Bitters, an old German Tonic.

Lippman's Great German Bitters, the most delightful and effective in the world.

Lippman's Great German Bitters cures "never well" people.

Lippman's Great German Bitters gives energy.

Lippman's Great German Bitters cures Nervousness.

Lippman's Great German Bitters purifies the Spring Blood.

Lippman's Great German Bitters, the best Medicine.

Lippman's Great German Bitters regulates the Bowels.

Lippman's Great German Bitters excites the Torpid Liver.

Lippman's Great German Bitters, best Physicians recommend.

Lippman's Great German Bitters will give Youthful Vigor.

Lippman's Great German Bitters cures Debility.

Lippman's Great German Bitters, $1,000 for a better remedy.

Lippman's Great German Bitters, the favorite of Germany.

Lippman's Great German Bitters prevents Chills and Fever.

Lippman's Great German Bitters has met with success everywhere.

CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA., May, 1870.

MESSRS. JACOB LIPPMAN & BRO.:

GENTLEMEN—I certify that I have examined and used in my practice "Lippman's Great German Bitters." I regard them as an admirable tonic and appetizer. J. W. POINDEXTER, M. D.

B. F. WYLY, PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., and ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Wholesale Agents —FOR— LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BITTERS.

A. J. WEST & CO.,

LIPPMAN'S PYRAFUGE,

—THE—

Great Chill and Fever Expeller. ONE DOSE STOPS THE CHILLS.

NEAR GRAHAMVILLE, S. C., November 10, 1869.

MR. LIPPMAN:

DEAR SIR—Please send me half dozen bottles of your invaluable and infallible Pyrafuge.—The bearer himself was cured of a two years old chill and fever and has his family. It never fails.

Yours respectfully, WM. F. ROBERT.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Griffin, Georgia, February 8, 1868.

This is to certify that I have used Prof. H. H. Haydon's "Oil of Life," in my family, in case of aggravated neuralgia in the Face, and after three applications it gave permanent relief. may15-d&wly WM. M. CLINE, Mayor.

BILL-HEADS, LABELS, LETTER-HEADS, AND in fact every variety of Mercantile Printing done at THE CONSTITUTION office with dispatch.

Patent Medicines.

READ!

It is well known to Doctors and to Ladies, that Women are subject to many grave diseases peculiar to their sex—such as Suppression of the Menses, Whites, Painful and Monthly "Periods," Rheumatism of the Back and Womb, irregular Menstruation, Hemorrhage, or Excessive "Flowing," and Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb.

These diseases have seldom been treated successfully. The profession has sought diligently for some remedy that would enable them to treat these diseases with success.

At last that remedy has been discovered by one of the most skilful physicians in the State of Georgia. That remedy is

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

It is purely vegetable, and is put up in Atlanta, Ga., by Bradfield & Co.

It will purify the blood and strengthen the system, relieve irritation of the kidneys, and is a perfect specific for all the above diseases, as a certain cure as quinine is in Chills and Fever.

For a history of diseases and certificates of its wonderful cures, the reader is referred to the wrapper around each bottle.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 30, 1870.

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DEAR SIRS: I take pleasure in stating that I have used, for the last twenty years, the medicine you are putting up, known as Dr. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the diseases for which it is recommended. I have been familiar with the prescription, for the practitioner of medicine and in domestic practice, and can honestly say that I consider it a boon to suffering females, and can but hope every lady in the land, who may be suffering in any way peculiar to their sex, may be able to procure a bottle, that their sufferings may not only be relieved, but that they may be restored to health and strength.

With my kindest regards, I am, respectfully, W. B. FERRELL, M. D.

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It is purely vegetable, and will act upon the Liver and Kidneys as promptly as Calomel and Burdock, without any danger of salivation or destruction of the bones. Parties taking this medicine need not fear getting wet, or any other personal exposure.

Symptoms of Liver Disease:

Headache, Dull Feeling in the Head, Sour Stomach, Sick or Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion or by Dyspepsia, Bad or Bitter Taste in the Mouth, the skin has a thick, tough feeling, and in chronic cases Costiveness, Melancholy Feelings, Cramps, Cold Feet, Chills, Dysentery or Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, and Piles. In fact, where the Liver is out of order, you are liable to every disease that is not contagious.

Prophitt's Liver Medicine, if taken properly, will prevent and cure any disease caused from a deranged Liver.

It will regulate its functions and thus cure all diseases caused by the failure of its healthy action.

It has been used for a great number of years, and has given universal satisfaction.

There

The Daily Constitution.

KITTY'S CHOICE.

A wealthy old farmer was Absalom Lee,
He had but one daughter, the mischievous Kitty;
So fair, and so good, and so gentle was she,
That lovers came wooing from country and city.
The first and the boldest to ask for her hand
Was a trimly-dressed dandy, who worshiped her
this;
She replied, with a smile he could well understand,
"That she'd marry no spe for the sake of his skin!"

The next was a merchant from business retired,
Rich, gouty and genf—a presuming old sinner;
Young Kitty's fair form and sweet face he admired,
And thought on'himself, "I can easily win her."
So he showed her his palace and made a bluf bow,
And said she might live there; but wickedly then
Kitty told him she'd long ago made a rash vow
"Not to marry a bear for the sake of his den!"

A miser came next; he was fearless and bold
In claiming his right to fair Kitty's affection;
He said she'd not want for a home while his gold
Could pay for a cabin to give her protection.
Half vexed at his boldness, but calm in a trice,
She curtsied, and thanked him, and blushingly then
Demurely repeated her sage aunt's advice,
"Not to marry a hog for the sake of his pen!"

The next was a farmer, young, bashful and shy;
He feared the bold wooers who came from the city:
But the flush on his cheek, and the light in his eye;
Soon kindled a flame in the bosom of Kitty.
"My life will be one of hard labor," he said,
"But darling, come share it with me, if you can."
"I suppose," she replied, gaily tossing her head,
"I must marry the farm for the sake of the man."
[American Farmer.

The War Situation.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF THE STRENGTH AND POSITIONS OF THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 6th.]

There are at the present time on each side six different armies operating in France. The first is the army of Paris, commanded by General Trochu, and consisting of three distinct elements: The regulars, commanded by General Ducrot. They are about seventy thousand strong, and are divided into three divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Vinoy, Lacretelle and Puyon. These regular troops, with few exceptions, did not arrive in Paris in organized bodies, but were largely composed of stragglers that reached Paris in a demoralized condition after the unparalleled disasters which befel the army of France in August and September. It reflects the highest credit upon their officers that, in the course of a few weeks, under truly discouraging circumstances, they were brought again to such a high state of discipline and efficiency, as to be able to fight so gallantly at the sortie of November 30, and withstand with so much fortitude the desperate assaults which the German troops made on them two days afterward. They have very good field artillery, most of which has been manufactured in Paris since the city has been invested, but the range of their cannon seems to be not quite equal to that of their adversaries; and their horses, always the weak point in the military organization of France, are by this time (no doubt owing to the want of proper forage) inferior to the horses drawing the cannon of the Germans.

The same defect deserves also, and perhaps in a still greater degree, the efficiency of the valry of the regular army now cooped up in Paris, and despite the undeniable bravery with which these troops make their sorties, renders the prospect of their offensive movements almost hopeless.

The second, and by far the most numerous part of the garrison of Paris, consists of Gardes Mobiles, the mobiots, who are about 140,000 strong, and who, by this time, are not only well drilled and disciplined, well uniformed and armed with Chassepots, but also animated by a patriotic spirit. Their Commander-in-Chief is General Clusseret, and under his command five Generals of divisions, mostly veterans, who gained their military laurels in Africa long before Louis Napoleon ascended the Imperial throne. The Gardes Mobiles have very little cavalry, and their field artillery does not amount to much, which is no great wonder, inasmuch as it takes at least six months to put an artillery force into a tolerable state of efficiency.

Besides there are in Paris National Guards or, as they are now called, sedentary guards, numbering between eighty and a hundred thousand men. There are among them a great many effective battalions, some of which are said to be equal in bravery and discipline to the best regular troops France ever put in the field. Still there are also great elements of weakness among them, especially the battalions from the arrondissements, which are under the control of the ultra radical leaders, and the National Guards, which, on more than one occasion have undeniably distinguished themselves by their mutinous and unruly spirit and on the other hand, by their lack of firmness when under the fire of the enemy.

Opposed to the French army of Paris is the great German host commanded by King William, of Prussia, in person. It consists of nine full army corps, one Wurtemburg division, two Landwehr divisions of infantry, and ten divisions of cavalry. On paper the numerical strength of this army amounts to nearly four hundred thousand combatants; and, after deducting the losses which it has sustained since the investment of Paris, both in battle and in sickness, and counting in the reinforcements which have recently arrived from Germany, we may safely estimate that it is between three hundred and twenty-five and three hundred and fifty thousand strong.

The Second French Army is that commanded by General Chanzy, which formerly was the left and part of the centre of the Army of the Loire, from the command of which General Aurelles de Paladines was deposed, after he had allowed himself to be driven from Orleans, and was compelled to retire to the south side of the river. After vainly trying to rally his troops, and prevent the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg from driving his forces west of the Blois, he had retreated toward the town of Le Mans, where he formed a junction with the corps of Gardes Mobiles, organized in Brittany, and formerly commanded by M. de Kerarty, the Deputy, and now led by General Jouffray. The united strength of these forces numbers about one hundred thousand men. Among them are such of the troops of the line as were unable to reach France from Africa and Rome, in time to take part in the military operations in the Eastern departments during the early part of the war. It is no more than just to say that General Chanzy's men, although their movements were all thus far unsuccessful, have invariably displayed in encounters with their adversaries much courage and firmness.

General Chanzy has to deal with the German army commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and the Bavarian General Von der Tann. This division of infantry and cavalry corps, one extra cavalry. Its army, and several divisions of ninety thousand men.

The German army will be speedily reinforced by several divisions of the new Landwehr troops, which have recently crossed the Rhine, in view of the forward movement which the French army of Bordeaux, organized by Gambetta, is threatening to make upon Bourges and Orleans.

The old right wing of the French army of the Loire, nominally consisting of two full army corps, has been transformed into an independent army and placed under the command of General Bourbaki, to whom has been intrusted the important task of cutting the German lines of communication somewhere in Loraine, or between the Seine and Marne.

He will be confronted on the German side by General Von Werder, the victor of Strasburg, who has under his command the fourteenth army corps, and to whose assistance have been sent parts of the seventh army corps from Thionville and Verdun, and the fifteen thousand men that have been made free for service elsewhere by the capitulation of Mezieres.

In the extreme East the vanguard of the Army of Lyons, commanded by Garibaldi, and Generals Bremas and Bressoles, is opposed to the landwehr division, commanded by the Prussian General Von Treskow, and lately reinforced by reserves from Baden and Wurtemberg.

Finally, in the North of France, two distinct bodies of troops are operating on the side of the Germans. These corps are commanded by General Von Manteuffel, but recently General Von Goeben, at the head of the eighth army corps, seems to have been intrusted with a comparatively independent command.

Leaning upon the great city of Rouen, the troops of General Von Goeben occupy Bolbec, an important railroad point, and threaten Harre, which lies at a comparatively short distance from Bolbec. Further east, General Manteuffel is operating with one army corps and one Landwehr division against the French Army of the North. The latter is commanded by General Faidherbe. Little or nothing reliable is known about the numerical strength of General Faidherbe's army.

☞ At the end of Saturday night's performance in Booth's Theater, Mr. Jefferson, after he had been vehemently and vociferously applauded for about ten minutes, stepped from behind the curtain and addressed the audience as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen: Excuse my making you wait for such a length of time, but the fact is, it is much easier for me to satisfy you in using the author's words than when I fall back on my own resources, for then I only make a bungle of it." Here Mr. Jefferson stopped perplexedly, seemingly at a loss what to say next. "You see, he said," this proves what I have just said." [Tremendous applause and cheering.] While the audience was still shouting, Jefferson continued: "I am glad to see this expression of your satisfaction, for it not only proves to me that what I say interests you, but it also gives me time to think what to say next. [Laughter and applause.] I hope to, in fact, I know that I shall appear before you soon again, and all I wish is that you may be the same pleasing audien upon your part I do now. In closing, I would apologize for keeping you here so long, but I am sure you that I shall never forget your kindness toward me."—*New York Sun.*

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Steamers Leave San Francisco
—FOR—
China and Japan,
ON THE FIRST DAY IN EACH MONTH.
Tickets can be purchased in all the principal cities. Baggage checked to destination and handled free. Ask for Tickets via
Western and Atlantic Railroad
B. W. WRENN,
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Master Transportation and Supervisor.
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Superintendent.

T. B. Bradfield's Column.
Dr. John Bull's
Great Remedies.
DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of the Celebrated
Smith's Tonic Syrup,
FOR THE CURE OF
Ague and Fever,
—OR—
Chills and Fever.
THE Proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the safe, certain, speedy and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller does for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long standing cases. Usually, this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
JOHN BULL'S Principal Office,
No. 40 Fifth Cross Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.
Bull's Worm Destroyer.
To my United States and World-wide Readers.
I have received many testimonials from professional and medical men, as my Almanacs and various publications have shown, all of which are genuine. The following letter, from a highly educated and popular physician in Georgia, is certainly one of the most sensible communications I have received. Dr. Dean knows exactly what he speaks of, and his testimony deserves credit. Written in letters of gold. Read what the Doctor says of Bull's Worm Destroyer:
VALLANOW, Walker County, Ga., June 29, 1869.
DR. JOHN BULL:
DEAR SIR—I have recently given your "Worm Destroyer" several trials, and find it wonderfully efficacious. It has not failed in a single instance to have the wished for effect. I am doing a pretty large country practice, and have daily use for some article of the kind. I am free to confess that I know of no remedy recommended by the ablest authors that is so certain and speedy in its effects. On the contrary, they are uncertain in the extreme. My object in writing you is to find out upon what terms I can get the medicine direct from you. If I can get it upon easy terms, I shall use a great deal of it. I am aware that the use of such articles is contrary to the teaching and practice of a great majority of the regular (the M. D.'s) but I see no just cause or good sense in discarding a remedy which we know to be efficient, simply because we may be ignorant of its combination. For my part, I shall make it a rule to use all and any remedy to alleviate suffering humanity which I may be able to command—not hesitating because some one more ingenious than myself may have learned its effects first, and secured the sole right to manufacture that knowledge. However, I am by no means an advocate or supporter of the thousands of worthless nostrums that flood the country, that purport to cure all manner of disease to which human flesh is heir. Please reply soon, and inform me of your best terms. I am, sir, most respectfully,
JULIUS F. CLEMENT, M. D.
BULL'S
SARSAPARILLA.
A GOOD REASON FOR THE CAPTAIN'S FAITH.
READ THE CAPTAIN'S LETTER AND THE LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER.
BENTON BARRACKS, Mo., April 30, 1866.
DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficiency of your sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case:
I was wounded two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months. Being moved often, my wounds have not healed yet. I have not set up a moment since I was wounded. I am shot through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something of a tonic nature. I have more faith in your Sarsaparilla than in anything else. I wish that that is genuine. Please express me half a dozen bottles, and oblige,
CAPT. C. P. JOHNSON,
St. Louis, Mo.
P. S.—The following was written April 30, 1866, by Mrs. Jemile Johnson, mother of Captain Johnson:
DR. BULL—Dear Sir: My husband, Dr. C. S. Johnson, was a skillful surgeon and physician in Central New York, where he died, leaving the above C. P. Johnson to my care. At thirteen years of age he had a chronic diarrhœa and scrofula, for which I gave him your Sarsaparilla. It CURED HIM. I have for ten years recommended it to many in New York, Ohio and Iowa, for scrofula, fever sores and general debility. Perfect success has attended it. The cures effected in some cases of scrofula and fever sores were almost miraculous. I am very anxious for my son to again have recourse to your Sarsaparilla. He is fearful of getting a spurious article, hence his writing to you for it. His wounds were terrible but I believe he will recover. Respectfully,
JENNIE JOHNSON.
BULL'S
Cedron Bitters.
AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.
ARKANSAS HEARD FROM.
Testimony of Medical Men.
STONEY POINT, WHITE CO., ARK., May 23, 1866.
DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Last February I was in Louisville purchasing drugs, and I got some of your Sarsaparilla and Cedron Bitters.
My son-in-law, who was with me in the store, has been down with rheumatism for some time, commenced on the Bitters, and soon found his general health improved.
Dr. Gist, who has been in bad health, tried them, and he also improved.
Dr. Coffee, who has been in bad health for several years—stomach and liver affected—he improved very much by the use of your Bitters. Indeed, the Cedron Bitters has given you great popularity in this settlement. I think I could sell a great quantity of your medicines this fall, especially of your Cedron Bitters and Sarsaparilla. Ship me via Memphis, care Rickett & Nealy.
Respectfully,
C. B. WALKER.
All the above remedies for sale by
L. H. BRADFIELD,
DRUGGIST,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Patent Medicines.
Old Carolina Bitters.

A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
We take great pleasure in offering the
OLD CARONINA BITTERS
To the public. They are compounded with great care, and contain some of the best Tonics in the Pharmacopeia. As evidence of the superiority of our Bitters over all others, we have certificates from many of the leading physicians in our State, who have prescribed them in their practice.
THE OLD CAROLINA BITTERS
Will be found invaluable for
Want of Appetite,
General Debility,
Chills and Fever and Dyspepsia.
We do not offer our Bitters as a cure for all diseases, but as an Aromatic Tonic, they have no equal. For sale by all Druggists in Atlanta. Principal Depot, GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO.,
Importers of Choice Drugs and Chemicals,
jan18-dly Charleston, S. C.
THE WORLD'S WONDER.
Dr. Abbett's Anti-Dyspeptic
—OR—
LIVER MEDICINE.
A SAFE and certain cure for all kinds of Liver Complaints, and all diseases and indispositions that originate from a diseased state or inactivity of the Liver, such as
Chronic and Acute Inflammations of the Liver,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Sourness of the Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Lowthness of Spirits, Colic,
Costiveness, Fever, Ague,
Bilious Fever, Dropsy and Jaundice.
These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and perfectly harmless; but their efficacy is too prominently established in all the Southern and Western States to require any further recommendations. The wise will not fail to give them a fair trial—this is all that is asked.
LAGRANGE, GA., December 3, 1869.
MESSRS. CRAWFORD & WALKER, West Point, Ga.—Gentlemen: Having witnessed almost daily, for the last fifteen years, the great efficacy of the preparation you are now putting up, known as "Abbett's Medicine," it affords me pleasure to state that I know no combination of preparation equal to the treatment of Liver Diseases of whatever character, and cordially recommend it to all who are suffering from a derangement of the Liver, and especially the Dyspeptic.
I am, very respectfully,
T. S. BRADFIELD, Druggist.
WEST POINT, GA., October 16, 1869.
MESSRS. CRAWFORD & WALKER—Gentlemen: I can honestly and confidently recommend A. K. Abbett's Liver & Dyspeptic Medicine, as prepared by you, to the Druggists of this section, owned by Independent. It also has a happy effect in removing constipation of the bowels. I believe it to be the best natural remedy the world has yet discovered for the above named diseases. With my best wishes to you in introducing this valuable Medicine to the public, I remain,
Yours truly,
A. K. KENDRICK.
PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, General Agents,
For sale by Druggists everywhere. Georgia.
CRAWFORD & WALKER, Proprietors,
nov21-d1y West Point, Ga.
ROSADALIS.
The Great American Health Restorer, purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.
Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for the year, which we publish, and have a large distribution; it will give you much valuable information.
Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:
I take pleasure in recommending your Rosadalis as a powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured, after he had taken five bottles of your medicine. The other was a case of Scrofula, of long standing. The child is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon be restored. I am thoroughly convinced that by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.
Dr. Sparks, of Hohenwald, Tn., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of scrofula and secondary syphilis with satisfactory results. As a cleanser of the blood I know no better remedy.
I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis, and am entirely cured of Rheumatism. send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who thinks as much of it as I do.
Benjamin Bechtel, of Lima, Ohio, writes I have ordered for twenty years with an invariable result—curing every whole body. I have found I purchased a bottle of Rosadalis and it worked a perfect cure.
Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.
Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.
DR. CLEMENTS & CO., Proprietors.
L. H. BRADFIELD, Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
sells Rosadalis at Proprietors' rates. may1-dly
Bale's Auction House,
ROME ..... GEORGIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Returns made as desired. J. A. BALE, Proprietor.
REFERENCES—J. H. Jones, Banker, Atlanta; Meador & Bro., Atlanta; Silvey & Dougherty, Atlanta; Moore & Marsh, Atlanta; Cox & Hill, Atlanta.
Rome, Georgia, November 18, 1869.—dtf
FLOUR! FLOUR!
The Atlanta Flouring Mills
Are prepared to furnish all grades of
FLOUR.
Cash orders solicited.
oct6-d6m JAS. L. ZACHRY & CO.
BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S
Grain Drill and Guano Distributor,
WITH GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT